FBIS DAILY REPORT

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COMMENTATOR VIEWS BREZHNEV STATEMENT ON POLAND

AU241520 Sofia BTA in English 1430 GMT 24 Feb 81

[BTA commentator T. Stoyanov article]

[Text] Sofia, 24 Feb (BTA)--Those who yesterday were surprised to hear Mr Leonid Brezhnev's words on fraternal Poland and the solidarity with her, are either well-wishers or superficial observers of socialist internationalism.

The political wisdom with which the Soviet Union approaches the problems of detente and peace, has never meant a cancellation of its engagements with friends and allies. This characterized its foreign political line in the past, when it was the only socialist state in the world.

To a much higher extent it holds true today.

Whether it has been difficulties proceeding from aggression as was the case with Vietnam attacked by China in 1979 or difficulties proceeding from an economic blockade as is the case with Cuba, Moscow has invariably assumed positions of partiality and support.

The solidarity with revolutionary causes is a salient and distinctive feature of Soviet foreign policy, its core credo.

To leave a socialist state in the lurch, means that its friends have failed to fulfill their obligations to her. Poland is a friend and ally of the Soviet Union and of the other states of the socialist community. There can be no doubt that for their part her friends and allies will stand by her in her daily efforts at building the new society, in the hours of hardship when her existence as a socialist state is endangered.

To think a different solution is possible is tantamount to tolerating the disintegration of solidarity, which binds all the socialist countries, is tantamount to tolerating the attempts at pushing Poland into the counter-revolutionary rut.

Those circles in the West which since the summer of 1980 have been regarding fraternal Poland as a possible prey, will have to face disappointment after yesterday's speech of Mr Leonid Brezhnev.

The Soviet leader made it plain that he who has ever expected that the socialist states will disregard their obligations as allies and will yield to the pressure of one circle or another, would have been and will always be bitterly deceived.

For us to forget commitments is equal to encourage the aggressive plans of the opponents of socialism. Socialist friendship does not follow the formulae of halves--half-comrade, half-loyalty, it is full-blooded as active under any circumstances.

Socialist Poland have had and will always have trusted, faithful friends and allies. (exclam).

U.S. DEPUTY DEFENSE SECRETARY SAID TO BE CIA AGENT

AU241742 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 22 Feb 81 p 3

[Aleksi Andreev article: "One of Those Who Are Crying: 'Stop the Terrorists!'"]

[Text] The fact that Alexander Haig exchanged his general's uniform for the white tie of the diplomat was widely commented upon throughout the world.

At the same time, another appointment, which represents quite the opposite of the aforementioned one, remains unnoticed. This is the appointment of a professional career diplomat to the post of U.S. deputy secretary of defense, and is intended to demonstrate the democratic approach of the Republican administration in trying to put useful people in places where they are really needed.

We are talking about Frank Charles Carlucci--an unobtrusive individual, who, nevertheless, has accomplished great deeds. We think that people should learn a little more about his exploits.

In 1960 the young diplomat Carlucci arrived in the Congo. Viewing the circumstances existing in that country at that particular time, he suddenly had an idea: instead of representing his own government, he decided to overthrow the government of that country, which was impudent enough to conduct its own independent policy. I will not enumerate the tricks of the diplomat in this connection. I just would like to recall the fact that Prime Minister Patrice Lumumba was assassinated, and a few months later, Carlucci was awarded the highest decoration of the State Department--the "Superior Service Award."

After a while, he made an appearance in Zanzibar, where he was not allowed to complete his mission--the government in Dar es Salaam declared him "persona non grata" and he was expelled.

In 1964 a rightwing coup overthrew the legitimate government of Brazil under President J. Goulart, and--what a coincidence--Carlucci was serving as a diplomat in that country at the same time.

The quiet Frank spent the following years in Washington devoting himself to meditation and scholarly research.

His name was mentioned only once during that time--when the wire pullers of the "black colonels" involved in the coup d'etat in Greece appeared on the scene.

Later on, a well-known Latin American journalist accused Carlucci of being a CIA agent, and of having concocted the plan to overthrow Chilean President Allende. Frank Charles Carlucci was deeply offended and called a press conference at which he swore to God that he was innocent. (It is an interesting fact that CIA employees, just like the members of the American Mafia, are all deeply religious people)

A rightwing coup was attempted in Lisbon in 1974. The same gentleman, who now openly declared that "communist agents are threatening Portugal's sovereignty" serving as U Ambassador in Lisbon at that time.

Some 3 years later, Carlucci officially joined the institution to which he had always belonged--namely the CIA--being appointed to the post of "deputy director, fully authorized to freely make his own decisions." Inspired by this freedom, he launched into activities which made his name even more famous.

He was the first to submit to a U.S. Senate committee the idea of creating quick reaction forces attached to the CIA and capable of interfering wherever this became necessary.

He also discovered that the Soviet Union is engaged in "diversions," and is organizing "disturbances on an international scale...."

The Democrat Carter further developed this idea and actually created "quick reaction forces"--attached to the Pentagon.

The Republicans promptly implemented one of Carlucci's ideas and declared that..."the USSR is supporting international terrorism!"

This is Frank Charles Carlucci--a diplomat from the CIA, a diversionist extraordinary and plenipotentiary. This is the expert in research of "communist danger," which is one of his inventions. This is a CIA agent of long-standing, the agent of an organization which is the only one in the world to be entitled by law "to carry out subversive military activities and to recruit selected persons living in the USSR, Poland, the CSSR, Hungary and Bulgaria...or people who have escaped from those countries, for the purpose of creating armed forces in support of NATO, or for other purposes." This law was signed by the U.S. President on 10 October 1951.

One of the ideologists of international terrorism who are now shouting at the top of their voices: "Stop the terrorism!"--This is Frank Charles Carlucci.

KHUBCHEV-LED ECONOMIC DELEGATION BACK FROM SWEDEN

AU242116 Sofia BTA in English 1845 GMT 24 Feb 81

[Text] Sofia, 24 Feb (BTA)--A Bulgarian economic delegation led by the minister of electronics and electrical engineering, Mr Vasil Khubchev, returned from Sweden. During their stay in Sweden the Bulgarian delegation visited a number of plants of the firms: "L.M. Ericsson", "Assea" and "Eletrolux". They had talks with the presidents of the firms on the expansion of economic and industrial cooperation in spheres such as automated systems for control of railway transport, telecommunications equipment, integrated administrative systems, power-generation equipment and electrical appliances.

The leader of the delegation had talks with Mr Nils Asling, the Swedish minister of industry and with Mr Staffan Burenstam Linder, minister of commerce, on the opportunities, the forms and trends in furthering bilateral scientific, technical and economic cooperation on a long-term basis.

A number of documents were signed to determine the spheres and forms of cooperation, as well as a general agreement on economic, industrial and commercial cooperation between Bulgarian economic and foreign trade organizations and the Swedish firm "Electrolux".

DZHUROV, DOYNOV, BOZHINOV ATTEND MEETING IN SOFIA

AU242119 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 24 Feb 81

[Text] A precongressional meeting was held at the People's Army House in Sofia tonight. Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of national defense, met leaders, instructors, specialists and industrial workers. Comrades Ognyan Doynov, Todor Bozhinov, chiefs of the departments at the BCP Central Committee and ministers attended the meeting. Awards were presented to the front-rankers in the socialist competition campaign.

INTERNATIONAL DEMOGRAPHIC SYMPOSIUM OPENS

AU241547 Sofia BTA in English 1440 GMT 24 Feb 81

[Text] Sofia, 24 Feb (BTA)--Some 23 prominent demographers of Great Britain, Vietnam, the German Democratic Republic, Ethiopia, Poland, the Soviet Union, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, France and Yugoslavia were present here today at the opening of the symposium of "the family and socio-demographic development."

The symposium has been organized by the Institute of Sociology with the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences and the Demography Coordination Centre at the Presidium of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences with UNESCO cooperation.

In the course of two days the participants will discuss questions related to the demographic development, the regulation of demographic processes and the impact of social and family environment on them.

Questions related to birthrate and the factors affecting it and to the society-family-individual relationship in the process of reduction figured on the agenda today.

BRIEFS

ECONOMIC RELATIONS WITH AUSTRIA--Sofia, 20 Feb (BTA)--The state of Bulgaro-Austrian trade relations was discussed at the talks held between the two countries' trade delegations, which ended here today. A number of concrete measures for promoting trade growth were mapped out in the trade protocol, signed today. The problems connected with the industrial cooperation of the Bulgarian and the Austrian firms concerned, as well as questions of credit, transport, reexport, etc. were discussed. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1300 GMT 20 Feb 81 AU]

RUDE PRAVO: BREZHNEV SPEECH 'SURPRISED' REAGAN

LD250926 Prague CTK in English 0800 GMT 25 Feb 81

[Text] Prague, 25 Feb (CETEKA)--The clear, calm and decisive tone and contents of the speech by Leonid Brezhnev and a number of detailed proposals which may become the subject of talks if the U.S. agree surprised the Reagan government, today's RUDE PRAVO said.

Leonid Brezhnev's speech is compared in the U.S. with the statements made about the Soviet Union by President Reagan and Secretary of State Haig and many ask whether clamour and anti-communist phrases are the right thing when fundamental problems of peace and security of the world are at stake, the paper stressed.

After positive response in many West European countries, mainly concerning the proposal for Soviet-U.S. summit talks, President Reagan considered it necessary to show his interest in these and other proposals. The paper asked which of Reagan's stands can be taken seriously, his anti-Soviet attacks, threats and adventurous course of intensification of armament or his Tuesday's statement. Both cannot be believed at the same time.

VECERNIK SUSPECTS U.S. SPACE SHUTTLE AIMS

AU241257 Bratislava VECERNIK in Slovak 19 Feb 81 p 2

["IY"-signed commentary: "Space Shuttle and Escalation of Tension"]

[Text] In less than 2 months, on 7 April, the United States finally--after several delays--is to launch into orbit its modern so-called space shuttle, Columbia.

If this undisputed miracle of space technology, which can be reused several times and is even capable of freely maneuvering in space, were to serve merely scientific purposes, there would be nothing to object to. However, the closer the date of its launching draws the clearer it becomes that the space shuttle will also have many military tasks. That is determined by the very fact that the Pentagon has had a part in its construction and production. The Pentagon's science department has reportedly been involved to a high degree financially in the project. Apart from that, the space shuttle project has been under direct control of the White House, which saved it from cuts in subsidies that affected all other NASA projects. Why was this so?

It is a fact that owing to its indisputable qualities, the space shuttle can be used as a floating repair base for American espionage and communications satellites and at the same time as a space lab for testing new weapons, especially the so-called laser cannons designed, according to the Pentagon, to shoot down the enemy's (read: Soviet) intercontinental missiles while in flight or to destroy its observation and other satellites. But since a relatively simple defense against laser beams is known today, the space shuttle can be helpful in other ways as well. Because of its aforementioned great maneuverability, the U.S. Army would like to use it to render blind, dismantle, or even to steal Soviet satellites, which amounts in practice to thwarting control of U.S. strategic forces and is at direct variance with the SALT agreements and other arms control treaties. From there it is only a step to establishing a first strike capability.

But the American endeavor to accomplish a so-called technological breakthrough is futile. It can be achieved for a brief period of time only because the other side is directly compelled to take appropriate countersteps in the interest of its defense capability. The fact that it is capable of this has been shown by the entire postwar development. Every judicious person acknowledges that the Soviet Union has always had to respond to American attempts at obtaining supremacy.

That dangerous development has always led to new rounds of armaments. These ever new rounds of armaments, however, are completely futile as this sphere is ruled by the physical law that each pressure calls forth a counterpressure. Thus, after some time the arms arsenals always balance out--naturally, on a much higher level, which not only entails higher costs but also increases the risk of an accidental use of increasingly sophisticated weapons. What the world demands now is the exact opposite. That, however, runs counter to the interests of world imperialism's militaristic circles and to the logic inherent to world imperialism.

DZUR ISSUES ORDER IN HONOR OF CSSR ANNIVERSARY

LD241427 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 24 Feb 81

[Text] Army Gen Martin Dzur, minister of national defense, has issued an order on the 33d anniversary of the victory of the Czechoslovak working people. Among other things, the order says that members of the army are carefully watching the activity of the imperialist forces and all enemies of socialism, led by the United States, who are continuing to arm feverishly and to try to stop the world's revolutionary process. For this reason members of the Czechoslovak People's Army are incessantly raising their political alertness, combat preparedness and their all-round preparedness to fulfill their patriotic and internationalist duty. They are expressing in practical deeds their attitude to the policy of the CPCZ.

The order of Army Gen Martin Dzur further says that members of our army will welcome the 16th party congress and the 60th anniversary of its foundation by raising the quality and effectiveness of work and consistently fulfilling their pledges.

INTERIOR MINISTRY COMMUNISTS HOLD CONFERENCE

AU241324 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 23 Feb 81 p 3

[Unattributed report on a conference of the CPCZ Main Committee of the Federal Ministry of Interior--held on 21-22 February 1981, place not specified]

[Text] The conference of the Federal Ministry of Interior CPCZ Main Committee was attended by a CPCZ Central Committee delegation led by Comrade Josef Havlin, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee.

The report on the activity of the district conference and the delegates' discussion showed that in fulfilling the exacting tasks of the CPCZ's security policy, the employees of the Federal Ministry of Interior have achieved good results under the party's leadership. That is borne out by the considerable means that have been conserved owing to preventive educational activity--especially in protecting our economy--by the high share of resolved criminal acts and by the overall decline of criminality in our homeland. Members of the national security corps and the Interior Ministry's troops have also extended significant aid to key branches of our national economy.

Communists and non-party members as well as civilian employees of the national security corps and the Interior Ministry's troops are approaching the 16th CPCZ Congress with specific work tasks and are ready--side by side with the workers class and in cooperation with all working people of our homeland--to fulfill the tasks which the congress will formulate to further develop our socialist society.

TU COUNCIL SESSION OPENS; HOFFMANN ATTENDS

LD250550 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1830 GMT 24 Feb 81

[Text] Higher effectiveness and quality of mass political and cultural-educational work as well as a review of the results attained in the work of the trade unions among women are high on the agenda of the 2-day 11th session of the Central Council of Trade Unions which opened in Prague today. The meeting is attended by Karel Hoffman, chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions. The Presidium report notes that nothing can replace the function of trade union organizations in ensuring socioeconomic tasks this year and throughout the Seventh 5-Year Plan as well as in implementing adapted measures.

DRUG ADDICTION TREATMENT, LEGISLATION DESCRIBED

AU241450 Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech 23 Feb 81 p 2

["STJ"-signed reply to a reader's question in the "Answering Your Question" column]

[Text] [Question] Last week MLADA FRONTA published a report on another case of drug addiction [the case of an unidentified Prague youth poisoned by inhaling toluene]. How does our society protect itself against the spread of such abuse?

Helena H. Rakovnik

[Answer] Individuals who have already caused damage to their own health or pose, in one form or another, a threat to their surroundings are transferred to the Prague center for drug addiction. Deplorably, the number of so-called nonregistered cases is much higher. According to medical statistics the cases of death as a result of "sniffing" are not rare. Severe cases are dealt with by the appropriate departments of mental institutions. A law providing for mandatory long-term medical treatment of drug addiction is currently in its final stage of preparation.

BRIEFS

TRADE TALKS WITH UK--The Czechoslovak section of the London Chamber of Commerce and the British section of the Czechoslovak Chamber of Commerce and Industry on 17 February in Prague discussed the development of trade and economic relations between the CSSR and Great Britain. The session was attended by Karol Horvath, CSSR deputy minister of electrotechnical industry, and John Rowland Rich, British ambassador to the CSSR. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 18 Feb 81 p 2 AU]

BANKING COOPERATION WITH USSR--Albert Belichenko, chairman of the board of the International Investment Bank in Moscow, and Valeriy Pekshev, deputy chairman of the board of the USSR state bank, who arrived for a working visit in Prague on 18 February, discussed with Svatopluk Potac, chairman of the Czechoslovak State Bank, issues concerning the expansion of cooperation in the sphere of banking in the Seventh 5-Year Plan. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 19 Feb 81 p 2 AU]

SLOVAK AGRICULTURAL LAND--Since 1966, agricultural land in Slovakia has shrunk by 118,523 hectares, of which 32,941 hectares were arable land. [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 13 Feb 81 p 4 AU]

AUXILIARY GUARDS--There are at present in Slovakia 3,119 units of auxiliary guards of the public security corps, with 24,750 members. [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 14 Feb 81 p 2 AU]

SHEEP BREEDING--At present the CSSR has about 850,000 sheep; during the Seventh 5-Year Plan their number is to increase by 250,000. In 1985 mutton production in the CSSR is to amount to 19,000 tons. [Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech 17 Feb 81 p 2 AU]

SED GREETINGS MESSAGE TO 26TH CPSU CONGRESS

AU241614 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 23 Feb 81 p 1

[Text] Berlin (ND)--The SED Central Committee has conveyed the following message of greetings, signed by General Secretary Erich Honecker, to the delegates of the 26th CPSU Congress:

The SED Central Committee conveys most fraternal militant greetings to the delegates of the 26th CPSU Congress and to the entire Soviet people.

In the years since the 25th party congress, the Soviet people have attained new great achievements in establishing the most just social order under the well-tested and farsighted leadership of the CPSU, its Leninist Central Committee and its general secretary, Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev.

Thanks to the heroic creative work of the Soviet people, pioneering success was attained in creating the material-technological basis of communism, in increasing the Soviet people's material and cultural standard of life, as well as in advancing in the fields of science, education and culture. The defense capacity of the Soviet Union has always been kept at a level necessary for safeguarding socialism and peace.

With its pioneering work the USSR contributes decisively towards increasing the power and world political influence of socialism in the securing of peaceful international conditions for the building of socialism and communism, and towards strengthening the peace forces, democracy, and national and social progress in the world.

On the basis of the peace program of the 24th and 25th CPSU congresses, the USSR is firmly and resolutely pursuing its Leninist foreign policy. This policy is imbued with a lofty feeling of responsibility for the fate of mankind and the maintenance of peace, as well as with determined loyalty to the ideals of freedom and independence of peoples. This policy consistently aims at maintaining detente and complementing it by arms limitation and disarmament. Thus, it serves the interests of peace-loving mankind and checks the imperialist confrontation course which conjures up the dangers of war.

We are convinced that the resolutions of the 26th party congress will give new stimuli to the struggle of peoples for securing world peace, as well as to their advancement along the path of social progress.

The firm fraternal alliance with the CPSU is a vital question, and the basis of all success in the present and future, for the SED and the GDR people.

With the treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual aid of 7 October 1975, we have entered a new phase of our fraternal cooperation. This is manifested in a thousand ways in all fields of social life of our peoples, ranging from the program of cooperation and production specialization for 1980-1990 to the joint space flight. Every day the cooperation is becoming more and more fruitful, fostering contacts between the peoples of the GDR and USSR.

The initiatives of the Soviet people in preparing for the 26th CPSU Congress have prompted a vivid response among the communists and all working people of the GDR. We will draw new energy from the inspiring resolutions of this party congress in preparing the 10th SED Congress, which will adopt further tasks for our party in planning the advanced socialist society in the GDR and in increasing its contribution to the struggle for peace and progress.

The SED will continue to exert every effort to further strengthen the inseparable friendship and close alliance with the party and country of Lenin.

The SED Central Committee wishes every success to the 26th CPSU Congress, and wishes new success in building communism in the Soviet country and in securing peace throughout the world to the party congress delegates, all Soviet communists and to the great Soviet people.

SED LEADERS CONGRATULATE SOVIET COUNTERPARTS

AU241950 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 23 Feb 81 p 2

[Telegram from Erich Honecker and Willi Stoph to Leonid Brezhnev and Nikolay Tikhonov on the occasion of the 63d anniversary of the Soviet Army and Navy]

[Text] Berlin (ND)--Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, and Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, sent the following telegram to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

On the occasion of the 63d anniversary of the Soviet Army and Navy, we very cordially congratulate you, the CPSU Central Committee, the Supreme Soviet, the Council of Ministers, the Soviet people and all members of the USSR Armed Forces.

The Soviet Armed Forces have always victoriously defended their socialist home country against counterrevolution and imperialist aggression in accordance with Lenin's legacy, and thus earned eternal glory for their banner. The glorious victory in the Great Patriotic War opened the path to the socialist future for many peoples, including ours.

This year, the Soviet Armed Forces celebrate their day of honor at the beginning of the 26th CPSU Congress. The communists and all citizens of our country are convinced that the party congress will give strong stimuli to the people's struggle for peace, detente and social progress, and will reaffirm the fact that the Soviet Union--as the politically, economically and militarily most powerful force of world socialism--reliably guarantees the security of peoples and the protection of the achievements of socialism.

In view of the exacerbation of the international situation by U.S. imperialism and the NATO arms drive, the GDR, firmly allied with the USSR and other fraternal socialist countries, is exerting every effort to effectively contribute to strengthening the defense power of the socialist community, and thwarting imperialism's intention of gaining military superiority over socialism. At the same time, the GDR is persistently working to maintain detente as the predominant tendency in international development, and to maintain progress in the field of arms limitation and disarmament.

The GDR is firmly guided by the belief that friendship with the Soviet Union and the strong fraternal alliance between the SED and CPSU constitute a solid foundation for socialist development and the successful foreign policy of the socialist German state. This well-tested internationalist principle of our policy is also convincingly expressed by the inseparable comradeship-in-arms between the National People's Army and the Soviet Army.

We wish that you, dear comrades, the Soviet people and all members of the glorious USSR Armed Forces will achieve new success in communist development as well as in the struggle for defending peace.

AGREEMENT AT HONECKER-KANIA MEETING IN BERLIN

AU241226 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 20 Feb 81 p 2

[Editorial article: "On the Meeting Between Erich Honecker and Stanislaw Kania"]

[Text] The meeting between Erich Honecker and Stanislaw Kania which took place at the invitation of the SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman on Tuesday near Berlin is of fundamental and far-reaching significance.

As the communique reveals, the meeting between Erich Honecker and the first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee served to exchange information on the situation in the two countries and the work of the SED and the PZPR. Also discussed at the meeting were trends for development of relations between the two parties and countries in all fields of social life, policy, economy and culture, and an exchange of ideas was held concerning certain international questions, the foreign policy of the two countries, and questions of the international workers' movement. Thus, extraordinarily important topical and fundamental problems were discussed in the consultations and it is a good thing that the deliberations resulted in agreement of views between the two parties on all fundamental questions.

The fact that the PZPR Central Committee Politburo approved the results of the meetings between Erich Honecker and Gustav Husak underlines the usefulness and importance of the talks for Poland and for cooperation in the socialist community. These bilateral meetings provided an opportunity for continuing the exchange of information and consultation which took place at the Moscow meeting of leading party and state representatives of the Warsaw Pact member-countries in December 1980 concerning current topics in further strengthening socialism, the struggle for peace, security and disarmament as well as rejecting the imperialist course of confrontation.

The great significance of the friendly meeting between Erich Honecker and Stanislaw Kania is underlined by the strong response it found in both countries as well as among the international public, both friend and foe. Everyone knows that the GDR and the Polish People's Republic are socialist neighbors in the center of Europe. They are united with the USSR and the other fraternal countries in the Warsaw Pact. As CEMA member countries, they have developed manifold and comprehensive cooperation. They are linked by the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance between the GDR and the Polish People's Republic. Therefore, the firm alliance between the Socialist GDR and the Polish People's Republic is an important factor for the cause of socialism and peace on our continent and throughout the world.

In accordance with these facts, Erich Honecker and Stanislaw Kania stated that developing and strengthening fraternal relations between the GDR and the Polish People's Republic is of great importance for both countries. They expressly underscored the determination of both fraternal parties to contribute essentially to developing mutual cooperation in the interest of both countries, as well as in the interest of socialism and peace in the world. Therefore the meeting simultaneously expressed the great common responsibility for the socialist development of the two countries, for their contribution to strengthening the socialist community of states, and for work in the international arena to strengthen peace and security.

Concerning the complicated situation in the Polish People's Republic, Erich Honecker explained in his Gera address last October that the GDR cannot remain indifferent to the fate of the Polish People's Republic and that the GDR is interested in a stable situation in this fraternal country of ours. Now it has been reaffirmed once again that in the spirit of long years of well-tested combat comradeship, we stand in firm alliance at the side of the Polish communists and the fraternal Polish people. We resolutely oppose all attempts at interference by which the international reactionaries, in cooperation with internal counterrevolutionary forces, seek to take advantage of the difficult situation in our neighbor country for their sinister plans. In the GDR the consultants of the Eighth PZPR Central Committee Plenum were attentively followed. We are in solidarity with the Polish comrades in their striving to strengthen socialism and the party in order to bring the country out of its crisis-ridden situation.

The history of real socialism is the history of uninterrupted struggle against an intransigent and insidious enemy, imperialism. The emergence and growth of the Soviet Union as the most powerful peace-loving country of the globe, the development and growth of the first worker-and-peasant state on German soil and of the other fraternal countries is a chronicle of the smashing and failure of countless bloody attacks and conspiracies against the new society hatched by the defeated exploiting class, its domestic remnants and external reaction.

Our solidarity with the Polish communists is also rooted in the knowledge, cemented by the tests of life, of the necessity to oppose the enemies of socialism at any time with the utmost determination. We have made it clear to the counterrevolution that there is an insurmountable border to its sphere of influence west of the Elbe and Werra. The achievements of the forces of socialism in the great class confrontation of our epoch are once and for all part of the common arsenal of our class experience.

At their meeting both partners expressed their concern about the exacerbation of the international situation by aggressive imperialist circles, with their accelerated course of intensifying the arms race as well as attempts by these circles to interfere in the internal affairs of the community of socialist states. They oppose this attitude with their joint determination to contribute actively to improving the international climate, strengthening peace and continuing the policy of detente as well as developing international cooperation. The Polish proposal to convene in Warsaw a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe serves this aim. The GDR and the Polish People's Republic base their foreign policy on the principles of socialist internationalism, fraternal friendship and affinity with the Soviet Union and the other countries of the community of socialist states.

In our republic the results of the friendly meeting between Erich Honecker and Stanislaw Kania have been received with approval and satisfaction. The communists, workers class and the working people of the GDR, who are preparing for the 10th SED Congress by great achievements, see in the meeting a confirmation of their striving to further consolidate and strengthen the worker and peasant power in the GDR as well as the entire socialist community.

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND ON STERN NUCLEAR WEAPONS REPORT

AU241411 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 22 Feb 81 p 2

[G.P. commentary: "FRG Nuclear Powderkeg: Risk and Resistance: Who Wants To Perish for NATO's Higher Glory?"]

[Text] "The Federal Republic Is Preparing Its Ruin," the headline under which we carried yesterday's NEUES DEUTSCHLAND report on the "Nuclear Weapons Catalogue, Location FRG," carried by Hamburg STERN, is no journalistic hyperbole aimed at sensationalism. Quite the contrary. It is merely a sober, but above all complete illustration of acts. He who merely speaks of the FRG's nuclear weapons, in principle only says "A." But one also must say "B." One who, like the FRG, commits himself to being NATO's model pupil in the arms race, one who arms himself with nuclear weapons to the teeth--like a Texas desperado with cartridge belts and colts--signals aggressiveness. He will have to pay an appropriate price for aggression and will have to pay with destruction.

"The FRG is preparing its ruin"--this statement comprises, reduced to the most succinct formula, the anguish, indignation and motive for resistance by a number of FRG citizens, which is growing every day. A constantly growing number of people do not want their country--which is already a nuclear powderkeg--to become tomorrow's nuclear battlefield and a radioactive desert. For years clear-sighted and law-abiding democrats and peace-loving forces in the FRG have emphatically warned against what has now been documented by the FRG magazine. First and foremost the DKP has untiringly and urgently drawn attention to the Bonn-Washington weapons axis and to its consequences for the FRG's existence. The following facts have moved into the center of interests:

--Even today the FRG is the country with the greatest nuclear weapons density on earth. The belt of nuclear weapons' dumps, nuclear bomber airfields, missile positions and nuclear command centers stretches from the Baltic Sea coast to the Alps.

--With the planned deployment of qualitatively new U.S. missiles in keeping with the Brussels NATO decision the nuclear destruction deployment density in the FRG is stepped up to an extent that can only leave perverse minds unaffected. According to STERN the 118 deployment sites in the FRG were "selected a long time ago." In December the DKP revealed that extensive building work to deploy nuclear missiles is being undertaken at numerous places in the FRG.

--The idle "defense" talk of certain Bonn politicians has been once more unmasked as a vocabulary for camouflage purposes. The publication in STERN only reaffirms the revelations made by former staff workers of NATO headquarters, who changed sides in favor of the GDR, about the aggressive nature of NATO's target planning. The some 3,000 nuclear warheads which will pass over to the control of the Bundeswehr generals in case of war are programmed for "targets in the GDR and in the East European states." (STERN).

--But with this--and this is the inexorable and deadly logic of things--the FRG's self-destruction has also been programmed in advance. All this cynically takes into consideration NATO's action doctrine for case X. Accordingly "all nuclear weapons and their command centers are the same prime nuclear targets for the enemy." Everybody can count on the fingers of one hand as to what would be left over of the densely populated areas of the FRG that are so saturated with nuclear weapons after an expected nuclear counterstrike.

People warning against loyalty to the death to the U.S. confrontation course are being slandered, persecuted and cold-shouldered in the FRG today. The federal prosecutor's office has also started an investigation of STERN for "high treason." The publication did no more than call open secrets by their proper name. But such methods of intimidation and blackmail only produce the opposite of what their authors desire. To an extent the likes of which have not been seen for decades NATO's plans are running into mounting opposition from growing sections of the population. Work circles, citizens' initiatives and forums are emerging at which personalities of varied and even controversial political views are expressing their protest. The criticism of the 24 SED Bundestag deputies, the response to the Bielefeld appeal of 150 Social Democratic mandate holders and the tens of thousands of signatures under the Krefeld appeal are symptoms of it.

The demands of the Social Democrats and communists, trade unionists and Christians, representatives of youth leagues and citizens' initiatives reflect the widespread and growing concern at a course which is increasingly seen to be leading to disaster. Hence they all the more emphatically insist on the annulment of the NATO missile decision and on a contribution by the FRG to arms limitation and disarmament and thus to securing peace on our continent. They do not at all fancy perishing for the higher glory of Washington and NATO.

U.S. CLAIM ON CUBAN ARMS FOR EL SALVADOR REJECTED

DW241509 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1547 GMT 23 Feb 81

[Ingrid Seybold commentary]

[Text] [Program moderator] U.S. quarters have come up with the accusation that Cuba is delivering arms to El Salvador. Now the United States has proceeded to direct threats. Even though no proof has been produced to substantiate the U.S. contentions, an advisor of the U.S. President declared that a renewed blockade of Cuba cannot be ruled out and that the United States might possibly intervene directly. Listen now to Dr Ingrid Seybold.

It has long ceased to be a secret as to where the Salvadoran patriots get their arms, provided one is prepared to acknowledge at all the sources which a commander of the liberation forces cited once again to West German television the other day. They are captured arms. Besides, they come from Costa Rica where arsenals had been set up long ago since a long struggle had to be anticipated. Finally, they are bought on the black market in Latin America, one of the most flourishing black markets in the entire world on which, by the way, North American Mafia members play anything but last fiddle.

It is generally known that as far as these gentlemen are concerned, money ranks above morals, so it probably makes no difference to them who does the buying, the main thing being that they buy. Small wonder then that politicians like Swedish Social Democrat [name indistinct] who wished to take a look in Washington at the evidence of Soviet, Cuban and Vietnamese arms deliveries and, by the way, also of radios, cameras and medicines from the GDR, stated afterwards that all this is very vague and insufficient.

This also goes to show the poor preparation of the CIA for this campaign. Former member of this intelligence service Philip Agee explained in Bonn recently how this is done. The ex-agent said that he himself had once dealt with the falsification of documents with which a Soviet or Cuban involvement in conspiracies against Latin American governments was to be proved. This is why he assumes, he said, that papers now intended to prove such support to the guerrilla fighters in El Salvador are similar fakes. But all this is only incidental.

In reality, what matters in Washington's policy toward the Central American country is anything but dubious arms deliveries. According to McFarland, a future foreign policy adviser of the President, the United States will not tolerate any more communist seizures of power. This is quite plain indeed. Assistant secretary of state-designate Ernest Lefever, whose principal field is supposed to be human rights, yesterday hinted to newsmen that as far as these human rights are concerned, the lesser of two evils will be chosen and authoritarian regimes will be supported more in the future. In U.S. jargon this means dictatorships such as Chile, Uruguay, Paraguay or even South Korea whose dictator, Chon Tu-hwan, was the first chief of state received by the new U.S. President, was received only recently in a demonstrative way.

What Washington is now doing is extending its hand to another clique as if it were the most natural thing in the world, a clique on which the world public has long passed judgement: Chile. It is not only that the trade restrictions were lifted which Washington had imposed on Santiago as a consequence of the assassination of Orlando Letelier, the former Chilean foreign minister; beyond that Chile was invited to take part in a joint naval maneuver with the United States.

The contours of North American foreign policy are beginning to take definite shape. But all this is not so new. The human rights commissioner Lefever's reaffirmation of military aid to the Salvadoran junta and his remark that the junta is indeed not an angel, but then neither are others, fits in with similar statements by a former U.S. President. Asked why the United States, by supporting dictator Somoza in Nicaragua, stuck out its neck so far, he replied: What do you expect? Surely he is a dirty dog, but he is ours.

NAVAL CHIEF VIEWS NATO MANEUVERS IN BALTIC

LD250930 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0812 GMT 25 Feb 81

[Text] Berlin, 25 Feb (ADN)--In just a 3-month period last year 245 NATO naval vessels and 490 aircraft were operating off the coast of the GDR and taking part in maneuvers, at times using live ammunition.

Adm Wilhelm Ehm, GDR deputy minister of national defense and chief of the People's Navy, drew attention to this in a conversation with the NATIONAL ZEITUNG paper on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the National People's Army. In the conversation, published on Wednesday, he states:

"In view of NATO's declared confrontation policy and its hectic striving for military superiority with the help of an accelerated arms race, there can be for us, soldiers of socialism, only one conclusion: We will not relax our revolutionary watchfulness and we will maintain our republic's defense capability in the socialist military coalition of the Warsaw Pact at the necessary level."

"It is clear that NATO wishes to achieve its strategic aims through military superiority in the Baltic Sea, too." The deputy defense minister referred to the operations of NATO naval vessels and aircraft off the GDR coast and added: "We are attentively following the imperialist naval armaments program but we say at the same time that we are ready and in a position not to allow any NATO superiority in the military field."

Admiral Ehm declared that the development of the GDR People's Navy is taking place "in indestructible fighting fellowship with the allied fleets of the Warsaw Pact." "The equipping and the allocation of tasks took place in precise coordination between our armies and fleets and on the basis of the security policy agreed between our states. In particular the Soviet brothers-in-arms gave the People's Navy generous support in political and military training."

DEFENSE MINISTER SPEAKS AT ARMY PARTY CONFERENCE

AU241002 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 20 Feb 81 pp 1, 2

[ND Dresden dispatch: "Delegates Conference of the National People's Army and Border Troops: Our People Can Depend on Their Soldiers: Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann Conveyed Gratitude of SED Central Committee; Higher Demands Levied on Each Communist in the Armed Forces Units"]

[Text] Dresden (ND)--The members of the National People's Army [NVA], the Border Troops and the GDR's Civil Defense are ready and armed to accomplish all tasks related to protecting socialist gains. The party and the working people can always depend on us. With this unanimous assurance, contained in a greetings message to the SED Central Committee and to its General Secretary Erich Honecker, the 2-day conference of the party organizations in the NVA and the Border Troops ended on Thursday in Dresden's Culture Palace.

Defense Minister Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, who led the SED Central Committee delegation, conveyed in his morning speech the party leadership's gratitude for the soldier's outstanding competition achievements in preparation for the 10th party congress. In his contribution to the discussion he analyzed in detail the international military-political situation, which he described as increasingly dangerous. He pointed out that in 1980 the arms expenditures of the NATO countries reached a total of $247 billion, according to Western data. The biggest share after that of the United States was that of the FRG--$31.9 billion. FRG Chancellor Schmidt reportedly has reaffirmed in the Bundestag budget debate Washington's plans to deploy new U.S. medium-range missiles in Western Europe. At the same time he requested even more weight and influence for the FRG in all international policy and strategic decisions by the United States and NATO.

In view of the exacerbated military-political situation, Heinz Hoffmann stressed, the requirements levied on the armed forces concerning reliable protection of the worker-peasant power are growing.

In the eighties the class struggle in the international area, the growing aggressiveness and the military potential of imperialism--which will increase as a result of the arms race, as well as the technical, organizational and ideological perfection [as published] of its armed forces--will confront the armies of the socialist states with complicated tasks. But higher demands also result from the advance of the socialist community of states and their defense coalition, from the economic and social development process in the GDR, from the scientific-technical revolution and from the revolution in military affairs--demands levied on each communist, each army member and civilian employee, particularly on the leading cadres.

In this context the speaker referred to the educated draftees who are joining the army as young skilled workers with experiences in work in socialist collectives and in work under modern industrial conditions of rationalization and automation, of assembly line and fixed cycle operations. These knowledgeable and capable soldiers want to be challenged and appreciated.

Heinz Hoffmann called the capability of leading cadres at all military echelons--primarily of leading men in modern military processes--to utilize highly effective weapons and equipment the key issue of the eighties. Modern military affairs require creativity and initiative, self-responsibility and conscious discipline. Thereby the communists and primarily those saddled with political and military leadership responsibility--that is, superiors and party officials of all echelons--must act as paragons.

Heinz Hoffmann stressed that the party of the workers class will continue to see to it that, in addition to fulfilling the national economic key tasks and our social program, the required means will also be appropriated to national defense. "The party will continue to outfit the defenders of peace with modern weapons and equipment, combat and troop control means, buildings and training installations, which will enable us at any time to fulfill our military class assignments, because a beautiful life for all working people--for our children and the veterans--can only thrive in peace."

The constructive and militant discussion on both conference days in which 22 comrades participated, and another 22 asked for the floor, was marked by an exchange of the best experiences in party work in the military collectives, of experiences in combat training and in collaboration with the Soviet Army. Senior Ensign Dieter Schuenemann, party secretary of an air defense missile battalion, described how the communists of his unit, by their examples, contributed to the best performances in training. Col Helmut Klabune, chief of the youth section in the Political Main Administration, stated that in the coming few years FDJ branches will be confronted with the task of even more markedly functioning as the political homes of young army members.

Col Gen Frtiz Streletz, chief of the main staff, and Maj Gen Horst Sylla, commander of a tank division, dealt with strengthening the fighting strength of the staffs, formations and units by means of more effective combat training. Twice Olympics winner Lt Senior Grade Evelyn Jahl explained how education in class position and the will to be victorious helps athletes score top world marks and keep them. Commander Guenter Senf, captain of the Rostock coastal protection ship, illustrated experiences in joint training with Soviet comrades-in-arms at sea.

In conclusion of the conference, the SED Auditing Commission at the NVA's Main Political Administration and the delegates to the 10th SED Congress were elected.

STOPH SPEAKS AT DRESDEN BEZIRK DELEGATES CONFERENCE

DW241527 [Editorial Report] East Berlin Domestic Service in German at 1813 GMT on 21 February carries the following recorded excerpt from a speech by Willi Stoph, SED Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, made at the Dresden Bezirk SED delegates conference on 21 February:

"During the period of the party elections the fighting strength of our Marxist-Leninist party, its political maturity and solidarity with the masses have been further enhanced here as in the other bezirks of our republic. The trust placed by the working class, the cooperative peasants, the intelligentsia and other working people in the party's policy directed to the well-being of all the people, in the Central Committee and its general secretary, Comrade Erich Honecker, is unshakable.

"As you know, the 26th CPSU Congress will begin its consultations the day after tomorrow. It will strike a successful balance sheet on the Soviet society's building of communism and mark out the goals for the eighties, in particular for the 11th 5-Year Plan from 1981-1985. The rich experiences of our Soviet friends will also be a valuable support to our party in the further preparation of the 10th party congress. Together with the members of our party and the fraternal parties of the other socialist states, all peace-loving peoples are looking toward Moscow these days full of trust and confidence, because they know that new activities will be emanating from the Soviet metropolis for the greatest good of mankind, for securing world peace. We take pride in being most closely and fraternally linked with the glorious party of Lenin, with the vanguard of the communist world movement. Not least of all it is this fraternal alliance from which our firm conviction about the victory of our socialist society arises. Given the consistent implementation of our party's political line, the GDR's foreign policy therefore is also directed toward constantly strengthening the alliance with the Soviet Union.

"With the 10th party congress our party will continue the tested course of the main task in its unity of economic and social policy, even under the changed foreign policy and foreign trade conditions. The 1981 economic plan set the course for the eighties. The course is set for dynamic economic growth, more rapid increase in the national income that is produced, more effective utilization of science and technology and the other qualitative factors of growth, above all for a rapid increase in labor productivity and a more rational utilization of raw materials and energy sources through a higher degree of refinement. Our conviction that real possibility exists for successfully continuing stable development is also based on the fact that we are firmly allied with the USSR and are implementing decisive tasks in the framework of CEMA in the field of further deepening socialist economic integration."

East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German at 1836 GMT on 21 February carries the following additional recorded passage from the speech by Willi Stoph at the Dresden Bezirk SED delegates conference:

"In shaping its relations with the capitalist states, the GDR consequently proceeds from the principles of peaceful coexistence, for which there exists no reasonable alternative. These principles also fully apply to our relationship with the Federal Republic of Germany to which we attribute substantial significance in the struggle for detente, peaceful coexistence and security. As Comrade Erich Honecker pointed out at the Berlin Bezirk delegates conference, we are in favor of such relations as are customary in compliance with international law between two independent and sovereign states. This requires the FRG to fully respect the borders, the territorial integrity and to renounce any interference in the internal affairs of the GDR and in its relations with third states.

STATE SECURITY MINISTER SPEAKS AT PARTY CONFERENCE

AU242202 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 23 Feb 81 p 4

[Horst Berger and Herbert Menge report on the conference of the SED party organization at the GDR Ministry of State Security: "Erich Mielke speaks at the Ministry of State Security; With Increased Combat Strength for High State Security"--date not given]

[Excerpt] In his concluding speech, which was received with strong applause, Minister of State Security Army Erich Mielke conveyed the most heartfelt combat greetings of the SED Central Committee to all women and men comrades of the party organization of the Ministry of State Security. [paragraph continues]

He extended to them the gratitude and recognition of the party leadership for their performance. The speaker pointed out the dangerous exacerbation of the international situation, the intensification of the subversive struggle by imperialism against socialism, and the increasing dangers to socialism and peace resulting from this. In this context, he stressed that leading imperialist quarters quite deliberately take into account the risk of new crises, tensions and military conflicts in various parts of the world. The imperialist policy is aimed, in the long range, at confrontation and exacerbating international tensions.

Offensively Against All Enemy Attacks

"It is and remains the most important task of the Ministry of State Security to comprehensively and in a timely manner expose the antipeace, antisocialist and counterrevolutionary plans, intentions and machinations of imperialism and other reactionary forces, and to prevent any surprises by the enemy."

In cordial words, the minister of state security paid tribute to the courageous and selfless commitment of the heroic strugglers on the invisible front who are making an outstanding contribution to this.

After a thorough and extensive evaluation of the enemy strategy and tactics, and of the enemy's subversive attacks, Erich Mielke stated: "We must not leave the enemy a chance anywhere. His plans must be nipped in the bud and crushed. GDR state security will thus be reliably safeguarded any time and under any conditions. The struggle against the subversive machinations of the imperialist secret services and of other enemy centers must be intensified and waged even more offensively. Chekist activities must be primarily focused on thwarting the subversive and diversionist activities aimed against our republic and other socialist states, particularly ideological diversion, and the abuse of contacts and relations for antisocialist purposes. It is important always and everywhere in the GDR, in all social sectors, to guarantee a high degree of internal stability, security and order. The Ministry of State Security must make a maximum contribution to strengthening and securing the national economy. This requires further enhancing preventive effects which preclude dangers to its entire work."

Firm Fraternal Alliance with the Soviet Union

Erich Mielke noted that the GDR is continuously and stably developing an inseparable alliance with the Soviet Union and is a solid element of the socialist community of states. This is of world political significance for the strengthening of socialism and in the struggle for peace.

[In describing the proceedings at the meeting of the party organization of the Ministry of State Security, NEUES DEUTSCHLAND does not mention the name of the party organization's secretary, Gerhard Heidenreich, who normally should have delivered the main report. NEUES DEUTSCHLAND quotes from the main report but does not say who delivered it.]

SECRETARY JAROWINSKY ADDRESSES SUHL SED DELEGATES

DW251312 East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 2046 GMT 22 Feb 81

[Excerpt from speech by Werner Jarowinsky, Politburo candidate member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, at the Suhl Bezirk SED delegates conference in Suhl--recorded]

[Text] The economy, which is the main field of our struggle, at the same time was the main field of discussion and essentially helped determine the entire course of the party elections. The comprehensive discussion on the economic strategy of our party, which was waged on a high level, was of inestimable value.

The crucial issues were the future organization of the developed socialist society and the further, purposeful implementation of the main task under changed conditions.

To begin with, we have oriented our long-term strategy for the eighties toward the required higher level of national economic performance potential. In the second place, and proceeding from this strategy, we have mapped out our long-term concept and concrete working programs for decisive national economic tasks ranging from microelectronics and robot technology, crude oil and carbon chemistry, metallurgical processing up to the energy sector. Thirdly, a beginning has been made toward gradually putting this strategy into practice through the largest mass initiative in the GDR ever.

The militant programs of our combines and enterprises and of many institutions in all sectors of our society have been and are of inestimable value in this respect.

This economic strategy, dear comrades, has already passed important tests in practice in all sectors. Nothing proves this more convincingly than the outstanding results scored under difficult conditions preparatory to the 10th party congress here in Suhl Bezirk as well. We can state with satisfaction even now that this economic strategy and its vital significance for the long-term continuation of the policy of the main task has deeply penetrated the awareness of the people of our republic. [applause]

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND LISTS SED BEZIRK LEADERSHIPS

AU241458 [Editorial Report] East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German on 23 February on page 2 publishes photographs of the newly elected first secretaries of the SED bezirk leaderships, as well as captions listing the names of the members of the bezirk leaderships as follows:

Dresden--First Secretary, Hans Modrow; second secretary, Lothar Stammnitz; bezirk leadership secretaries, Oswin Forker, Siegfried Neubert, Hildegard Neumann, Werner Streipert; other members of the Secretariat, Hans Barthel, Gerhard Gruhl, Hans-Joachim Krusch, Rainer Michel, Manfred Scheler, and Ilse Thiele.

Frankfurt (Oder)--First Secretary, Jochen Hertwig; second secretary, Guenther Grell; bezirk leadership secretaries, Werner Meilick, Heinz Ploeger, Siegried Schmolinsky, Christa Zellmer; other members of the Secretariat, Ernst-August Au, Friedrich Beuel, Siegmund Hawlitzky, Georg Jury, Bernd Meirer, and Siegfried Sommer.

Leipzig--First Secretary, Horst Schumann; second secretary, Helmut Hackenberg; bezirk leadership secretaries, Guenter Berger, Gerhard Ehrlich, Dietmar Keller, Hans-Joachim Pommert; other members of the Secretariat, Gerda Bamberg, Matthias Dietrich, Rolf Opitz, Lothar Poppe, Fritz Seiffert, and Roland Woetzel.

Potsdam--first secretary, Guenther Jahn; second secretary, Ulrich Schlaak; bezirk leadership secretaries, Hans Nieswand, Werner Scholz, Heinz Wunderlich, Christel Zillmann; other membes of the Secretariat, Wilhelm Bastian, Arthur Czadzeck, Guenter Herm, Gerhard Pannhausen, Herbert Tzschoppe, and Heinz Vietze.

Suhl--First Secretary, Hans Albrecht; second secretary, Gerhard Koszycki; bezirk leadership secretaries, Eberhard Denner, Loni Guenther, Erich Kliem, Joachim Strey; other members of the Secretariat, Helmut Becker, Horst Brandt, Juergen Heinrich, Kurt Roediger, Guenter Steigleder, and Arnold Zimmermann.

Wismut--First Secretary, Alfred Rohde; second secretary, Heinz Freitag; bezirk leadership secretaries, Wolfram Burkhardt, Lothar Haustein, Herbert Schiefer; other members of the Secretariat, Werner Fleischmann, Rolf Lehmann, Werner Richter, and Herbert Strienitz.

CDU CHAIRMAN GOETTING SPEAKS AT PARTY PRESIDIUM

AU242216 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 21-22 Feb 81 p 2

[ADN report: "Christians Actively Cooperate in Great People's Initiative: Conference of the Presidium of the CDU Main Executive"]

[Summary] Nehra (ADN)--"'The struggle of the socialist states and of all peace forces for a secure and happy future of mankind requires the coresponsibility of Christians, because it involves goals which are immediately embedded in each Christian's conscience.' This was stated by CDU Chairman Gerald Goetting at a conference of the Presidium of the Main Executive of his party with church dignitaries and university theologists in Burgscheidungen on Friday."

Gerald Goetting stressed the solidaristic affinity of the GDR's Christian Democrats with all those Christian personalities in Europe and on other continents, as well as with secular peace forces, that are demanding the annulment of the Brussels NATO missile decision and are protesting against the plans for stationing U.S. neutron weapons.

Gerald Goetting appreciated the participation of the members of his party in the popular initiative to prepare for the 10th SED Congress, and underscored that "he who wants to effectively serve his neighbor and peace as a Christian in our country, can do this in the best way by seeing to it, at his place, that the plan tasks are fulfilled and purposefully exceeded."

Referring to the international year of the handicapped, the CDU chairman highly valued the diaconal services of church institutions rendered in good agreement with the principles of the GDR's health and social policy.

SED DELEGATION, ALGERIAN FLN HOLD TALKS IN ALGIERS

For reportage on the visit to Algeria by a delegation of the SED Central Committee, led by Erich Mueckenburger, which began on 21 February, including its talks with representatives of the Algerian National Liberation Front and reportage on the final communique issued on 25 February, see the Algeria subsection of the North Africa section of the 23 February Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT, and subsequent issues.

ECONOMIC DELEGATION VISITS INDIA FOR TALKS

For ADN coverage of the visit to India made by an economic delegation led by Gerhard Weiss, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and of the resulting protocol, see the India section of the 24 February South Asia DAILY REPORT.

BRIEFS

DREDGING PROGRAM WITH USSR--Rostock, 22 Feb (ADN)--Experts and scientists of the GDR and USSR are currently seeking optimum solutions to improve the performance and technology of self-propelled suction dredgers and sluicers in their technical fleets. The basis for this cooperation is a scientific-technological program agreed on the basis of government agreements extending until 1985. During the next 5 years, the Rostock dredger, tug and salvage shipping firm and the central planning and construction office in Rostov-na-Don want to develop and test uniform suction heads which would increase the performance of loating dredgers and the washing of soil dredged from the water onto the land. [Excerpt] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2317 GMT 22 Feb 81 LD]

MAGYAR HIRLAP ON POLAND, TERRORISM IN EL SALVADOR

AU241426 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 22 Feb 81 p 2

["K.G." article: "It Happened Last Week"]

[Text] Signs of Consolidation

Following the Eighth PZPR Plenum and then the program speech made by Premier Jaruzelski at the Sejm, there was a gleam of hope last week for recovery from the crisis. Reports received from Poland recently have confirmed the well-founded nature of this hope. Greetings messages approving Army General Jaruzelski's appointement as premier have been sent to Warsaw from numerous regions of the country. Many of the messages manifest the decision of workers' collectives to support the government's program and respond to the appeal calling for a 3-month strike moratorium, In the meantime, Rakowski, one of the new deputy chairmen of the Council of Ministers, has had a series of meetings with leaders of the various trade unions and a delegation of the Lodz University students. Subsequently, Wednesday evening agreement was reached on registering the Independent Association of Students and on the Lodz students, who have been on strike for almost a month, resuming their studies. At dawn on Thursday an agreement was concluded with the farmers' strike committee in Rzeszow in southern Poland also. The agreement settles, among other things, the issues of buying and selling land, providing the farmers with machinery and peasants' pensions and allowances. On the model of the Rzeszow document, agreement was also reached with the farmers in Ustrzyki Dolne on Friday and with that the last active strike center in Poland wound up.

While those reassuring developments were being reported, the Polish Government was taking effective steps toward rapid implementation of the content of the premier's program speech. Specific decisions have already been made to develop health care, speed up construction of dwellings and introduce a meat coupon system, which had been in preparation for months.

A Burst Trial Balloon

The U.S. secretary of state, who is famous for his sparkling statements, is more and more frequently obliged to play the role of a lightning conductor. Two weeks ago he had to soothe a storm that broke out in West Europe over resurrecting the neutron weapon plan through explanatory statements and now he is forced to assume the same thankless task in the matter in El Salvador. On Friday Haig said that the United States does not impose the demand of actively supporting its El Salvador policy on allies, although precisely winning that support would have been the task of Eagleburger, who visited West Europe as President Reagan's reversing itself was obviously the same as in the neutron weapon affair: One better not press something that cannot be done. The NATO allies have almost unanimously rejected the U.S. argument that the reason one should deal severely with the patriotic forces in El Salvador is allegedly the fact that they enjoy the military assistance of the socialist countries. Minister of Cooperation Offergeld, a Social Democrat member of the Bonn government has called the U.S. "belief" that the El Salvador civil war is the consequence of a conspiracy by foreign forces a "grave mistake."

Thus, the U.S. administration has not succeeded in making the "terrorism theory," through which it tries to present national liberation movements as terrorists, as more authentic. However, an increasing number of observers suspect that Washington's launching of another trial balloon has not served only to measure the degree of the loyalty of its allies, but is paving the way for an even more overt U.S. intervention than heretofore in El Salvador.

MTI REPORTS ON BREZHNEV'S CPSU CONGRESS ADDRESS

LD241128 Budapest MTI in English 1022 GMT 24 Feb 81

[Text] Budapest, 23 Feb (MTI)--On Monday much of the evening's one-hour principal political programme was devoted to the 26th CPSU Congress. Radio Budapest's Moscow correspondents acquainted the listeners with the report of the CPSU Central Committee.

General Secretary Leonid Brezhnev made several new proposals aimed at reducing the danger of war, the commentators stressed. One of the recommendations suggests a freeze on the deployment of medium-range nuclear missiles, and the making of further confidence-building measures in Europe, including the Soviet Union's European part.

The Soviet Union is ready to negotiate security in the Persian Gulf as an issue connected with problems of Afghanistan. It recommends to resume talks on the limitation of strategic arms, without making unilateral claims. Furthermore, the Soviet Union proposes for the UN Security Council member countries to seek ways and means of eliminating the danger of war in a summit conference.

The radio programme also covered that part of the report which raises problems of the domestic economy. The chief task of the Soviet economy is, the radio stresses, to make a better use of the existing economic potentials.

KAROLY NEMETH RECEIVES LCY'S DUSAN GLIGORIJEVIC

LD242101 Budapest MTI in English 1723 GMT 24 Feb 81

[Text] Budapest, 24 Feb (MTI)--On Tuesday in Budapest, Karoly Nemeth, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, received the delegation of the Belgrade Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia led by Dusan Gligorijevic, Presidium member of the Central Committee of the League of Serbian Communists and chairman of the City Council of Belgrade.

The meeting, which took place in a cordial and comradely atmosphere, was attended by Laszlo Marothy, member of the HSWP Political Committee, first secretary of the Budapest party committee, and Milan Veres, the Yugoslav ambassador to Hungary.

BRIEFS

WATER COOPERATION WITH SFRY--Budapest, 21 Feb (MTI)--The water authorities of Hungary and Yugoslavia have reached agreement on the collated programme of operations to be carried out this year on the common frontier waters. The Hungarian works, to be worth 35 million forints, will cover improvement of the transport facilities on the lower section of the Danube, along the main flood control line on the river's right bank. Works to reinforce the left-bank dyke over a 8-kilometre stretch of the Hungarian section of Drava will be commenced, while on the Yugoslav section two major crook regulations will be carried out. One serves the safety of the Gyekenyes-Botovo railway bridge, and the other that of the Nagykanizsa railway line. The two countries' water authorities are to commence in partnership a detailed survey over the 50-kilometre stretch of the Drava between the frontier and the village of Vejti. Another joint series of measurements will be conducted on the experimental stretch of Barcs, with the data to be used with the planning of the common barrage system scheduled to be set up here. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1035 GMT 21 Feb 81 LD]

KANIA ADDRESSES 24 FEB SESSION OF CPSU CONGRESS

For Warsaw and Moscow reports of the speech by Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, at the 24 February session of the 26th CPSU Congress in Moscow, see the supplement to the 25 February Soviet Union DAILY REPORT entitled "Proceedings of the 26th CPSU Congress," No 037, Supp 002.

ZYCIE WARSZAWY VIEWS KANIA SPEECH AT CPSU CONGRESS

LD250954 Warsaw PAP in Russian 0300 GMT 25 Feb 81

[From the press review]

[Text] [Dateline indistinct]--Jerzy Seradzinski, Moscow correspondent of ZYCIE WARZAWY, writes:

The second day of the CPSU congress was devoted to discussion of the party's tasks in the field of domestic and foreign policy as elucidated in Leonid Brezhnev's report. The proposals aimed at strengthening peace, deepening detente and curbing the arms race contained in the report are being evaluated everywhere as an organic continuation of the peace program adopted by the 24th CPSU Congress and developed by the 25th congress. They are proof of the fact that for the CPSU and the Soviet state the preservation of peace is one of the most important tasks and the main aim of activities. This trend in congress debates was enriched by the speeches of heads of delegations of the fraternal communist and workers parties. Those gathered greeted with particular interest the speech by Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, who stressed that the Soviet Union, its strength and international authority, the material and spiritual achievements of the Soviet people, and the policy of peace are a source of hope and faith in the future for the world.

The speech was interrupted frequently by applause. It stressed the unity of our parties and the fraternal relations uniting the two peoples. The words of the PZPR Central Committee first secretary that "Poland has been and will remain a socialist state, a true ally of the Soviet Union and an unbreakable link in the socialist community, it will be an active participant in the political-defense alliance which has been named after heroic Warsaw, and will be an active participant in all joint measures of the CEMA," sounded especially strongly and convincingly from the rostrum of the congress.

FOREIGN MEDIA REPORT ON KANIA CPSU CONGRESS SPEECH

LD250950 Warsaw PAP in English 0225 GMT 25 Feb 81

[Text] Warsaw, 24 Feb (PAP)--World news agencies report the speech delivered at the 26th CPSU Congress by PUWP First Secretary Stanislaw Kania. AFP and American agencies quote parts of Kania's speech, among them his statements on alliance with the USSR as the fundamental principle of the policy of socialist Poland. Western agencies carried summaries and parts of Kamia's speech, like they earlier carried that part of Leonid Brezhnev's report in which he spoke on Polish issues. They also comment on both speeches. REUTER stresses that Brezhnev's report expressed a backing for the Polish leadership and the steps it takes to normalize the situation in the country, and his pledge to support Poland. Brezhnev stated that the developments in Poland have proved how important it is for communist parties to listen attentively to the voice of masses, staunchly fighting any symptoms of high-handedness and to pursue a prudent and realistic policy in international economic relations, REUTER wrote. According to this agency, the main element of the part of the report which concerned Poland was the pledge that the Soviet Union "will not leave the fraternal socialist Poland in the hour of need."

TRYBUNA LUDU ON NEED TO REAFFIRM ALLIANCE WITH USSR

LD211324 Warsaw PAP in English 0810 GMT 21 Feb 81

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 21 Feb (PAP)--In its commentary on the priorities in Poland's foreign policy, TRYBUNA LUDU described the need to reaffirm this country's reliability as an ally and to defend the brotherly links with the Soviet Union and the other socialist states as one of the key tasks at the moment and one of the conditions for the development of socialist renewal in Poland. The paper also said these objectives continue to be number one for the PUWP and this country's government.

The PUWP first secretary's recent visits to Prague and Berlin, as well as the meetings Premier Jaruzelski had with Soviet and other socialist ambassadors in Warsaw, came as an indication of Poland's being at one with her allies, the paper emphasized. The meetings "confirmed the unchangeable nature of our socialist priorities and the will to defend the basic parametres which specify Poland's place in the world," the paper declared.

The issues at stake here are "further development and deepening of bilateral relations with the brotherly states and boosting the effectiveness of Poland's contribution to the functioning and development of multilateral mechanisms of the socialist commonwealth: namely the Warsaw Treaty Organization and the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance," the paper said, adding that "the nomination of Premier Jaruzelski's government boosted the effectiveness of our activities in these areas."

Further on Article

LD211250 Warsaw PAP in Russian 0900 GMT 21 Feb 81

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 21 Feb (PAP)--"Immutable Priorities"--Under this headline TRYBUNA LUDU publishes an article devoted to the very important task of strengthening Poland's alliance and friendship with the USSR and the other countries of the socialist community.

Recalling what W. Jaruzelski, the new chairman of the Council of Ministers, said in his statement to the Sejm, (R. Decki), the author of the article, writes:

Maintaining Poland's role in the fraternal family of socialist peoples is not just a question of the strategic interests of socialism, but is also a problem of maintaining the 36 years of European stabilization, and together with this the definite balance in the totality of relations between East and West. Both the community of socialist countries and the realistically minded circles of the West are interested in maintaining this stabilization and balance. The links of alliance with the socialist community have ensured the external security of Poland and the inviolability of its borders, have increased the possibility of Poland's influencing the course of international events in a way desirable to it--the strengthening of peace, the creation of conditions for extensive cooperation between the countries in various spheres.

The author of the article goes on to write that one should not close one's eyes to the circumstances that events in Poland have aroused in competent circles of international imperialism definite hopes and calculations. These are hopes which are aimed at creating disagreements between Poland and its socialist allies, confirmation of our trustworthiness as allies. Defense of the depth and authenticity of fraternal links uniting Poland with the USSR and the other socialist countries is one of the most important tasks and at the same time [words indistinct] the TRYBUNA LUDU observer stresses.

KARSKI ON ADVANTAGES OF TRADE COOPERATION WITH USSR

AU241001 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 21-22 Feb 81 pp 1, 2

[PAP Moscow correspondent Wladyslaw Knycpel interview with Ryszard Karski, minister of foreign trade and maritime economy: "Advantages of Economic and Trade Cooperation With USSR"--Moscow, no date given--capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] AS ALREADY REPORTED, THE 1981 POLISH-SOVIET PROTOCOL OF TRADE AND PAYMENTS WAS SIGNED IN MOSCOW ON 19 FEBRUARY. WLADYSLAW KNYCPEL, PAP CORRESPONDENT IN MOSCOW, ASKED DR RYSZARD KARSKI, MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE AND MARITIME ECONOMY, TO CHARACTERIZE OUR ECONOMIC AND TRADE RELATIONS WITH THE USSR. THE TEXT OF THE INTERVIEW:

[Question] In connection with the signing of the 1981 trade protocol would you please briefly characterize our economic and trade relations with the USSR against the background of that protocol?

[Answer] THE SOVIET UNION ACCOUNTS FOR ONE-THIRD OF OUR FOREIGN TRADE AND THIS HAS BEEN SO FOR YEARS. THE SOVIET UNION, WHICH PRODUCES ABOUT 75 OERCENT OF THE INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT AND ABOUT 70 PERCENT OF THE NATIONAL INCOME OF THE CEMA COUNTRIES, IS POLAND'S MOST IMPORTANT TRADE PARTNER.

Poland occupies an important position in Soviet trade with foreign countries and accounts for almost 10 percent of that trade. As you can see, the extent and profitability of Polish-Soviet trade determine to a great extent the results of Polish foreign trade and are crucially important for the country's general economic results. Because of the process of specialization and cooperation in many sectors of the economy, that share is above average. In addition, most of the imported goods are strategically significant for our economy's functioning.

Polish supplies of capital goods, raw materials and consumer goods are considerably significant in meeting the economic needs of the Soviet Union.

THE IMPORTANCE OF OUR TRADE WITH THE USSR FOR OUR COUNTRY IS TO A GREAT EXTENT DETERMINED BY THE STRUCTURE OF OUR MUTUAL TRADE. The 1981 trade protocol expresses that most obviously. Industrial goods account for over 80 percent of our exports to the USSR. Two-thirds of that includes machines and installations and about one-third are industrial consumer goods. Fuels and materials for production account for about 60 percent and consumer goods for about 5 percent of our imports from the USSR. Farm produce and food account for about 3 percent of our mutual trade. All that shows that the excess of the Polish export of industrial goods and services to the USSR is used to eliminate the growing trade deficit in fuels and various materials. The Soviet Union meets over 40 percent of our needs for imported materials. Within that figure it meets all our lumber and gas needs and about three-quarters of our needs for oil, iron ore and cotton. The Soviet supplies of marketables will meet about one-quarter of Poland's import needs of such goods in 1981. On the other hand, the Soviet market buys over 50 percent of Poland's export of industrial consumer goods, such as clothing, footwear, woolen fabrics, synthetic fabrics, knitted products, cosmetics and so on.

In keeping with mutual contracts, the total value of Polish-Soviet trade will amount to about R8.5 billion this year, an increase of about R500 compared with 1980. This increase is a result of increased imports from the USSR. Compared with the 1980 contracts, those imports will increase over 12 percent. AT THIS POINT I WOULD LIKE TO STRESS THAT THOSE INCREASED SUPPLIES OF GOODS CATER TO THE MOST URGENT NEEDS OF OUR COUNTRY'S PRESENT ECONOMIC SITUATION, MAINLY TO THE NEEDS IN RAW MATERIALS, MARKETABLES, FERTILIZERS, SPARE PARTS AND MACHINES FOR FARMING.

I have to stress in this connection that the dynamics of Polish-Soviet trade would be greater if we would maintain the traditional level of the exports of many goods to the Soviet Union.

[Question] Your statement indicates that this year the Soviet Union will supply more goods to us but our exports will be reduced. What goods does that apply to?

[Answer] As you know, aside from considerable fiscal assistance in the form of credit, the Soviet Union has granted us a 10-year goods credit of R150 million.

Under that credit in 1981 we will import from the Soviet Union raw materials such as cotton, paper, ammonia and synthetic rubber. Further, we will import fertilizers, farm machines, tires for farm machines, passengers autos and foods. That is eloquent evidence that, in view of our country's difficult economic situation, the partner is showing full understanding for our import needs.

TALKING ABOUT UNDERSTANDING, I WOULD LIKE TO STRESS THAT BOTH THE SUPREME SOVIET AUTHORITIES AND THE LEADERSHIPS OF THE SOVIET ECONOMIC DEPARTMENTS--TAKING INTO CONSIDERATION OUR VERY DIFFICULT ECONOMIC SITUATION--AGREED TO A REDUCTION IN THE 1981 EXPORT TO THE SOVIET UNION OF MANY GOODS AS COMPARED WITH THE TRADITIONAL LEVEL. For example, this year we will export 5.5 million tons of bituminous coal instead of the traditional 9.5 million tons of coal. The export of copper, soda ash, sulfuric acid, paints and varnishes will be reduced. The export of footwear will be reduced by 4.4 million pairs and clothing by about R40 million. The export of processed fruit and vegetables, frozen foods, synthetic soap powders, drugs and cosmetics will also be reduced. As you can see, those reductions concern the goods in particularly short supply. Their value can be estimated at R350 million, which is equivalent to over Z15 billion.

[Question] Your statement shows that the size of our trade with the USSR determines to a great extent the results of Polish foreign trade and is crucially important for our economy's overall effects. These are surely not the only aspects of Polish-Soviet trade?

[Answer] Certainly not. I WOULD LIKE TO STRESS THE LONG-TERM NATURE OF OUR TRADE LINKS WITH THE USSR WHICH HELPS STABILIZE OUR FOREIGN TRADE, TO ASSUAGE THE SEASONAL UPS AND DOWNS IN WORLD MARKETS AND SO ON. Aside from the advantages resulting from the structure of our trade with the USSR, another advantage is the prices we can get in the USSR as compared with the current world prices. For example, if we had bought in the capitalist countries raw materials such as oil, natural gas, iron ore, pig iron, aluminum, potassium fertilizers and cotton that we bought in the USSR in 1975-79, we would have paid R2.5 billion more than we actually did pay. Those raw materials are the bulk of our imports of such materials from the USSR. That R2.5 billion is a lot of money--about 20 percent of our expenditure on all the raw materials we bought in the USSR in that period.

[Question] You have referred to industrial specialization and cooperation. How does the protocol treat them?

[Answer] The present development of the Polish-Soviet division of production work is based on 55 multilateral and 22 bilateral accords. The supplies under the terms of those accords account for about 20 percent of Poland's overall exports to the USSR and for 10 percent of our imports from the USSR. The share of those accords in the mutual supplies of machines and installations amounts to about 50 percent in our exports and to about 45 percent in our imports. The most important fields of industrial cooperation include the automobile industry--especially the production of Kamaz trucks and Polish Fiat and Soviet Lada cars--the production of passenger and agricultural planes, construction and road machinery, subassemblies for automated control equipment, machine tools, farm machines and textile machinery.

THE INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENTS AND THE PLANNING COMMISSION OF POLAND AND THE USSR ARE WORKING TO FURTHER INTENSIFY POLISH-SOVIET COOPERATION IN THIS 5-YEAR PERIOD.

[Question] Could you briefly comment on our balance of payments with the USSR?

[Answer] In the last years of the last 5-year period our balance of payments with the USSR was negative.

To partially redress that balance, the Soviet Union has granted us a credit on very favorable terms.

Aside from that, in 1981 we registered a negative balance to the tune of over R600 million. Because of a large preponderance of our imports from the USSR over our exports to the USSR this year, the 1981 negative balance of payments, combined with the 1980 temporary deficit of R600 million, will become worse.

BECAUSE OF THAT SITUATION WE MUST MAKE UTMOST EFFORTS TO INTENSIFY POLISH EXPORTS TO THE USSR IN ORDER TO PRODUCE EXPORT SURPLUSES NECESSARY TO BALANCE THE PAYMENTS, TO PAY BACK LOANS AND, PRIMARILY, TO FINANCE INCREASED IMPORTS BECAUSE--IN VIEW OF THEIR STRUCTURE--WE NEED SUCH IMPORTS TO PROMOTE OUR ECONOMY'S DEVELOPMENT.

We must obtain those export surpluses in the group of finished industrial goods and cooperation and specialization supplies connected with such goods.

GDR ATTACHE URGES 'REVOLUTIONARY VIGILANCE'

LD250025 Warsaw PAP in Russian 2100 GMT 24 Feb 81

[Summary] Warsaw, 24 Feb (PAP)--An exhibition describing 25 years of development of the GDR's National People's Army was opened in the GDR center of culture and information in Warsaw on 24 February. The opening ceremony was attended by representatives of the Polish Armed Forces, delegations from the armies of socialist countries, representatives of the PZPR Central Committee and of the Warsaw public as well as journalists. The exhibition shows the role of the GDR Army in the Warsaw Pact system as well as the brotherhood-in-arms between the Polish Army and the GDR National People's Army.

Opening the exhibition the military attache of the GDR Embassy in Poland, Col (Horst Persike), "drawing attention to the fact that NATO countries have again begun to blackmail socialist countries by means of the policy of force, monstrous armaments, growing ideological subversion, a campaign of slanders and long-term attempts to break away individual socialist countries from the socialist commonwealth with the help of the forces of counterrevolution, said: 'The armed forces of every socialist state and particularly the states belonging to the Warsaw Pact are now bearing a great responsibility for the fate of all mankind. They must not relax their revolutionary vigilance. I would like to give the assurance that the GDR National People's Army is reliably defending the border between the Warsaw Pact and the NATO states and that, improving our combat readiness and strengthening our brotherhood-in-arms, we shall keep whittling down, to a considerable extent, the force of the stark wind of revanchism which is blowing from the FRG in the direction of the Polish People's Republic.'"

REAGAN GREETINGS MESSAGE TO JARUZELSKI REPORTED

LD201630 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 20 Feb 81

[Text] The President of the United States, Ronald Reagan, has sent to the chairman of the Council of Ministers, Wojciech Jaruzelski, congratulations on the occasion of his taking up new duties.

In the cable, President Reagan says in part:

I wish the Polish premier and the whole nation success in efforts for the peaceful solution of the problems facing the Poles. I have a sympathetic view of these efforts, the U.S. President says, in conformity with the spirit of friendship and mutual esteem which characterizes our relations. I count on cooperation with you for the further constructive development of these relations.

POLISH, BULGARIAN SCIENCE ACADEMIES SIGN PROTOCOL

LD250958 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0100 GMT 25 Feb 81

[Text] A protocol on scientific cooperation up to 1985 between the Polish and Bulgarian academies of sciences has been signed in Sofia. The protocol includes 23 problems and 40 lines of research and defines the conditions of cooperation.

The document provides for dealing with nine of the problems by way of scientific cooperation--that is distribution of tasks to various experts from the two countries. The results of their research will be utilized jointly.

SOLIDARITY GROUP DEPARTURE FOR SWEDEN REPORTED

LD250937 Warsaw PAP in English 0212 GMT 25 Feb 81

[Text] Warsaw, 24 Feb (PAP)--A five-man delegation of the "Solidarnosc" Trade Union, led by Vice-Chairman of the Gdansk Interfactory Founding Committee Bogdan Lis, has left for a visit to Sweden at the invitation of the Federation of Swedish Trade Unions. During their stay in Sweden the Polish unionists will acquaint themselves with the experience of the Swedish labour organizations.

Sweden also hosts at present a group of five printers from Gdansk and Poznan, members of the "Solidarnosc," who have come to that country for (?month) long training in modern printing techniques. In (?the) future the printers will (?be) working for "Solidarnosc" monthly.

POWER WORKERS' TU VIEWS COOPERATION WITH SOLIDARITY

LD251004 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 24 Feb 81

[Text] The executive committee of the Power Workers' Trade Union met today in plenary session. The main lines of the union's action during the current year were discussed. The speediest possible negotiation and signing of a new collective labor agreement in the power industry was considered to be an urgent matter. Much time during the discussion was given to the question of initiating partnerlike cooperation with other unions, chiefly with Solidarity.

MICHNIK ARTICLE IN UNIVERSITY PUBLICATION HIT

LD211330 Warsaw PAP in English 0014 GMT 21 Feb 81

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 21 Feb (PAP)--It appears that there are people in our country for whom the just ended student strikes were an opportunity for attempting to set the students against the authorities, and not only at universities. Hence, the end of the strike action, which was received with great relief by the majority of the society, is not to the liking of professional dissidents, wrote TRYBUNA LUDU referring to Andrzej Michnik's [as received] interview published in the information bulletin of the independent students union at University of Warsaw on February 14th this year.

Michnik said in the interview that the authorities must be taught to co-exist with the society.... Unfortunately, they (authorities) still do not know how to do it. They back down only when held at gun-point. In this connection, every now and then the gun must be put to their heads.

Thus it is not a striving to defuse conflicts and prevent them, but to fan and exploit tensions, which also are artificially created as a tool ("gun") of blackmail against the state authorities. All this should be seriously considered by all those naive or gullible who offer him (Michnik) a column in their small form publications which first and foremost are expected to serve renewal and democracy at universities and colleges, and not to disseminate slogans of confrontation, said the newspaper.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS RESOLUTION IMPLEMENTATION VIEWED

LD242257 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 24 Feb 81

[Text] It is now 3 months since the Council of Ministers passed its resolution introducing changes in the system of managing state enterprises.

Here is Krystyna Zielinska to tell us how the resolution is being implemented:

The basic aim of the resolution, which constitutes a kind of introduction to economic reform, was to provide greater independence and reduce by half the scope of various directive indicators and limits which used to be imposed from above. Resolution No 118, experts say, (?has given managers freedom to speak out) at meetings and conferences and left some people with the impression that their hands have been loosened and are free to operate the driving wheel of their vehicle, but that the tunnel through which they are driving is still too dark, road signs hidden behind thick fog and bends difficult to negotiate. Independence in conditions of weightlessness fills some with fear to taking advantage of their new opportunities of the moment. It also fills others with longing after that which used to be, that is, scarcely disguised longing for the former state of affairs when central planning used to lay down exactly what should be done and when, although, to tell the truth, it used to be hard to tell how to meet targets and what raw materials and how much energy and fuels to use. But all managers used to feel part of a single choir, a single group, and although some melodies used to sound flat, the responsibility for errors was diffused, shared, and hence nobody's.

But now, with the number of unknown factors as great as ever, the fear of personal responsibility and of the possibility that the enterprise might fail in this not quite new yet definitely not the old world looms larger than ever before. Relations between industry and commerce never used to be equal and partnerlike. They have now changed slightly but must still be watched carefully. In the past the producer was 2 feet taller and in some sense 3 times as important as his partner in commerce. Now he is not so impressively large nor so sure of himself but industry's dictat is even more insistent that before [words indistinct].

If in January and February our men of commerce still do not know who will supply what and in what quantities, if no one is inclined to sign contracts, if directors of enterprises and amalgamations go on saying "I do not know. I cannot supply anything" instead of signing contracts, or else push inferior quality goods of third-rate importance, then this is neither more nor less than a very peculiar interpretation of Resolution No 118, and a very peculiar kind of independence.

(Stanislaw Lawecki), chairman of Spolem [Consumers Cooperative] in Walbrzych, says in an interview for the trade gazette: The situation in production has led to weakening the links which used to connect industry and commerce. In the present situation it seems unrealistic to expect that the output of goods vital for the public will be secured.

(Jozef Syrota), a director of many years experience at the great clothing factory Kora who knows the industry inside out, at present manages Polish fashions. Asked what he would change to secure plenty of good quality goods for the market, he said: "I would say that given current conditions in the present economic system and bureaucratic management methods, it is not realistic even to talk about this. Commerce will always be in a losing situation. Industrial pressure groups are much more powerful."

You are quite right, Director Syrota, but we now have all kinds of pressure groups and it can now be clearly seen that the most powerful pressure group is represented by the need to meet human needs, meaning the market and what is on it. The more rapidly we reform the present methods of operation in industry and commerce, the fewer reasons there will be for complaints for our managers and, what is even more important, from consumers.

RAKOWSKI BOOK ANALYZES OPPOSITION ACTIVITY

LD200412 Warsaw PAP in English 0200 GMT 20 Feb 81

[Text] Warsaw, 19 Feb (PAP)--The Krakow weekly ZYCIE LITERACKIE carries excerpts from a book by well-known Polish journalist, Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski, the newly appointed deputy premier, now being prepared for print by the Wydawnictwo Literackie publishers. The book was written before last summer's events in Poland.

In the fragment published, the author analyzes the activity and character of political opposition in Poland. In the outset he states that an organized opposition movement has come to be a lasting feature of the Polish political scene.

Listing the characteristic traits of the organized opposition groups which emerged in Poland in the second half of the 1970s, Rakowski says:

"First, the opposition came into being at a time when the living conditions of millions of Poles significantly improved. Second, it operates in a society dominated by Poles born after the Second World War, which means that it does not draw its chief support from milieus which back in the 1950s had political or emotional links with the bourgeois Poland. Third, the opposition claims that it operates on the ground of the existing laws and strives to acquire a status of a permanent institution. Fourth, it operates constantly. Fifth, a sizable part of its activity is focused on the defence of the rights inscribed in the Polish Constitution, and it dons the mantle of defender of the interests of working people. Sixth, it is not seeking any links with or support from any groups or trends within the party."

"If the opposition shows any inclination to (?forge links), it does so with reference to the Roman Catholic Church first of all, but (?it has) scored only a limited success in the field so far. Seventh, it operates in a changed international situation: Poland is no more as isolated from the West as it was in the past and the requirements of political and economic coexistence do not favour sharp tensions or spectacular repressons."

Dwelling on international conditions, Rakowski writes:

"Hard pressed with economic difficulties and social tensions, we must be careful about every single step and avoid violent motions. In the long-range strategy pursued by the international bourgeoisie toward the socialist community, the Poland in which the opposition becomes a permanent feature occupies an important place because in view of her industrial and intellectual potential, tradition, her place in central Europe, etc., she is better equipped to effectively set the community apart, promote the growth of centrifugal trends and incite actions by anti-communist and anti-Soviet forces. There is no doubt that the operation of the opposition in Poland and the hopes which the West places in its existence must be deeply disturbing to the Soviet Union."

Characterizing the ideological and political image of the opposition, the author states that it is not uniform with two basic trends being prominent. The first is liberal-anarchistic and the second nationalistic. "The followers of the first trend conduct a struggle against the Polish United Workers' Party and the people's state, largely under the slogans of freedom. They reject the Polish conception of socialist democracy or argue that even that conception is not being implemented. Among the traits characterizing the second trend mention is due to the rebirth of the Pilsudski legend, rehabilitation of the idea of national democracy, negation of the merits of the Polish working class movement, white-washing the foreign policy pursued by Pilsudski followers, and the increasingly frequent anti-Soviet accents, the latter aiming directly against the Polish raison d'etat."

In conclusion, Rakowski touches briefly on the methods of struggle against the opposition in Poland and states that these methods are ineffective. Citing examples of the mass media joining in the struggle against opposition, Rakowski states that generalizations and euphemisms being used in that struggle are regarded by the opposition as signs of weakness of the authorities.

DZIENNIK BALTYCKI WRITES ON FALL OPINION POLL

LD241255 [Editorial Report] Gdansk DZIENNIK BALTYCKI in Polish 20-22 February 1981 carries on page 3 a 1,200-word Z. Jurkiewicz article on an opinion poll carried out by the public opinion research center in the fall of 1980.

After asserting that, according to two other opinion polls which were carried out "toward the end of 1980," between two-thirds and three-fourths of the adult population of Poland favor a socialist system of government whereas only a small minority is opposed to it, Jurkiewicz writes that the earlier opinion poll has shown that public opinion attaches most importance to the following principles: first, "equality and justice," second, "a democratic social and economic order," third, "freedom of expression," and fourth "participation in the government of the country." According to the same poll, the people interviewed have also strongly emphasized the need to ensure that past "distortions in public life" are not repeated.

OLSZOWSKI CHAIRS PROPAGANDA SECRETARIES' MEETING

LD232248 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2030 GMT 23 Feb 81

[Text] Stefan Olszowski, Politburo member and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, has chaired a meeting of propaganda secretaries in the Central Committee headquarters in Warsaw. Taking part in the conference was Jerzy Waszczuk, candidate member of the Politburo and Central Committee secretary, and a large number of the central aktiv. During the deliberations the importance of the tasks of the ideological front, linked with the ideological and organizational consolidation of the party and the development of the socialist content of the process of the renewal of social life, was stressed.

'Internationalist Attitudes'

LD241044 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0400 GMT 24 Feb 81

[Excerpts] Stefan Olszowski yesterday chaired a meeting of propaganda secretaries held in the PZPR Central Committee.

It was stressed that an essential task in ideological and educational work is the forming of internationalist attitudes, the promotion of experiences gained by the brotherly parties, in particular the CPSU whose 26th congress is at present in progress in Moscow.

VOIVODAS DISCUSS 'EXTREMELY DIFFICULT' SITUATION

AU241633 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 23 Feb 81 pp 1, 2

[PAP report: "The Session of Voivodas and City Mayors--Evaluating the Socioeconomic Situation--Tasks for Local Administration"--capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] A GOVERNMENT PRESS SPOKESMAN REPORTS THAT A CONFERENCE OF VOIVODAS AND MAYORS OF AUTONOMOUS CITIES TOOK PLACE IN WARSAW ON 21 FEBRUARY, CHAIRED BY PREMIER ARMY GEN WOJCIECH JARUZELSKI.

The topic of the conference was an assessment of the country's socioeconomic situation and a definition of tasks for local administration resulting from the Eighth PZPR Central Committee Plenum resolution and the premier's Sejm statement, including the 10-point program for government activities.

Economic Situation

The economic situation is extremely difficult. The unfavorable phenomena that were observed in the second half of 1980 worsened in January and in the first 10 days of February. There was a further serious drop in output in industry and construction in January. Output in industrial production dropped by 10 percent in comparison with January 1980, and construction fell by over 23 percent. Domestic production of raw materials, including coal (by 3.8 million tons), cement, fertilizers and fabrics, fell to a dangerous level.

Labor discipline has fallen and economic proportions have deteriorated. That is attested to by lower productivity in industry: It dropped by over 10 percent in January, whereas average wages increased rapidly (by 20 percent in January).

Exports fell drastically which was reflected in a severe limitation of import capabilities. This in turn worsened the difficulties in supplying raw materials for industry. Negative phenomena in agriculture are continuing, above all in the case of a further drop in stock-breeding and decreasing production of milk, which is having a negative impact on supplies of food to the market.

THE 10-POINT PROGRAM FOR GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES, PRESENTED BY THE PREMIER IN THE SEJM, SEEKS TO CHECK THOSE TENDENCIES BECAUSE THEY ARE DANGEROUS TO THE ECONOMY AND TO LIVING CONDITIONS. IT SEEKS TO MOBILIZE THE ACTIVITIES OF THE STATE AND ECONOMIC ADMINISTRATIONS TO SOLVE THE SOCIALLY MOST IMPORTANT PROBLEMS.

The conference mapped out the local administration's tasks in implementing that program.

Agriculture and Food Production

The problems of agriculture and food production were the conference's top themes.

In connection with the decisions of the Council of Ministers, the conference agreed that creating the suitable conditions for sowing and other spring farm work is the most urgent task. It defined the potential for meeting agricultural needs in seeds, seedlings, chemical fertilizers, equipment and spare parts for machines. AGRICULTURE ITSELF MUST ASSIST THE STATE IN ITS EFFORTS. IT IS NECESSARY TO DEVELOP ALL FORMS OF NEIGHBORLY ASSISTANCE AND SELF-GOVERNMENT INITIATIVE AND TO IMPROVE THE WORK OF FARM SERVICES. Because of a shortage of resources caused by last year's poor harvest and by the drop in industrial production, it is necessary to tighten control over distributing the resources provided for rural areas. Whatever is sent in to the rural areas to supply farms must be used by farming.

THE VOIVODS WERE INSTRUCTED TO RAPIDLY IMPLEMENT THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS' DECISIONS CONCERNING THE DISPATCH OF TRACTORS TO RURAL AREAS FOR THE SPRING CAMPAIGN AND CONCERNING THE ADDITIONAL PRODUCTION IN PLANTS OF SPARE PARTS FOR FARM MACHINES.

Everyone should honor the principle that rural areas and farming should be given the largest possible assistance because, combined with farmers' efforts and responsibility, this will determine our ability to meet the people's needs in food.

The government attaches great importance to agricultural development and will continue to undertake all possible actions to meet agriculture's needs. The government sees in developing and strengthening rural self-government--agricultural circles, cooperatives and producers' unions--an important factor in expanding the responsibility of the rural population for all agricultural affairs. Rural self-government groups, which have passed their practical tests, are fully competent representatives of the rural community and have all the prerequisites to defend farmers' interests and to help make decisions on agricultural development.

THE VOIVODAS WERE INSTRUCTED TO STRENGTHEN THE ADMINISTRATION'S COOPERATION WITH RURAL SELF-GOVERNMENT GROUPS, TO FULLY HONOR THEIR GROUPS' POWERS AND TO LISTEN TO THEIR VIEWS.

Safeguarding Living Conditions

The conference took much time in detailing the provisions of those passages of the 10-point program that determine the tasks in the sphere of safeguarding living conditions: housing construction and policy, health services and market supplies. The conference also noted both the difficulties hindering progress and the existing possibilities to gradually solve the present problems.

IF THE ECONOMY IS NOT PUT IN ORDER QUICKLY AND EFFECTIVELY, IF THE RESULTS OF THE STRIKES ARE NOT PROMPTLY ELIMINATED AND IF LABOR DISCIPLINE IS NOT RAPIDLY RESTORED, THE SITUATION WILL CONTINUE TO DETERIORATE AND WILL SEVERELY WORSEN THE PEOPLE'S CONDITIONS.

The situation can improve only if we restore normal production, increase the production of raw materials, primarily of coal, and exploit the entire potential of the industries working for the market and for exports. It is necessary to introduce throughout the economy an iron regime of conserving materials and improving production quality. IT IS NECESSARY TO PAY MORE ATTENTION TO USING LOCAL AND RECYCLED MATERIALS FOR PRODUCTION, AND TO WAGE A RUTHLESS STRUGGLE AGAINST ALL MANIFESTATIONS OF MISMANAGEMENT AND WASTE.

What matters is to mobilize all resources and forces to diminish the results of strikes in the economy and supply, and to maximally reduce the extent of economic depression, which is still threatening us.

Improving Local Administration

The conference devoted much attention to improving the activities of local administration and to strengthening its authority. The conference stressed that the government attaches great importance to raising the status of the entire state administration and to improving its work. That is why, charging it with the duty to effectively solve difficult socio-economic problems, to strengthen the principles of partnerlike cooperation with self-government groups and to strengthen the socialist state, the government will expand the state administration's powers and will create conditions for growth of its authority and for its efficient implementation of tasks connected with the organization of life in voivodships and with ensuring the necessary conditions for stabilization--for calm, order and respect for the law.

Establishment of a Consultative Team

A consultative team attached to the Council of Ministers was set up. The team's task will be to discuss and classify the draft keynote solutions proposed by the Council of Ministers with regard to the problems to be solved by local bodies of state administration. The team includes experienced voivodas representing voivodships with differentiated economic structures and development potentials.

THE TEAM WILL SUBMIT PROPOSALS TO THE PREMIER WITH REGARD TO THE GOVERNMENT'S POLICIES IN SOLVING THE INDIVIDUAL VOIVODSHIPS' PROBLEMS.

The conference instructed the voivodas to hold sweeping social consultations on decisions regarding the voivodships' important issues and to organize their own teams of advisors, including scientists, experienced socioeconomic functionaries, leading workers and farmers as well as enlightened people who are open to initiative.

Premier Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski made a speech at the conference, which took place in a creative atmosphere. He discussed tasks for state administration and aired his views on proposals from the floor.

The conference was attended by Vice Premiers Stanislaw Mach and Roman Malinowski; Eugeniusz Gorzelak, deputy chairman of the Planning Commission; and Ministers Jozef Kepa, Adam Kowalik, Marian Krzak, Jerzy Wojtecki and Jan Zaleski.

MALINOWSKI SPEAKS ON ANIMAL FEED, GRAIN IMPORTS

LD242210 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 24 Feb 81

["Excerpts" from statement by Polish Deputy Premier Roman Malinowski at a press conference held on 24 February by the government press spokesman, presumably in Warsaw--recorded]

[Excerpt] The stocks of animal feed held by farmers, taking into account last year's results obtained in agriculture, indicates that the shortfall in the production of animal feed is in the region of, on average, 10 percent, and of pig feed within the range of between 18-20 percent.

This naturally is causing a trend of price rises in the free market trade between farmers.

In the current economic year we have provided for the supply of 7.4 million tons of animal feed from abroad. In the first 6 months of this year we will import 4.9 million tons of grain. In view of the animal feed situation, decision has been made to import an additional 200,000 tons. Thus, altogether, in the first half of this year, grain imports will amount to 5.1 million tons. Taking the current calendar year as a whole imports of grain and animal feed will total more than 10 million tons. Even with this large import--and I would like to say that procurement of grain from last year's harvest was not much more than 2 million tons--our consumer needs amount annually, apart from animal feed, to about 6 million tons. This means that even with this very large import of grain we will not be able to meet animal feed requirements provided for in procurement contracts.

Perhaps it is worthwhile recalling here something quite significant: Despite the fact that when we compare figures for January 1980 with those for 1981 there has been a fall in the head of cattle of 800,000 and of pigs of 2.4 million, what is happening on the market in piglets and other livestock indicates a positive trend in livestock raising. This is proven by increased prices for piglets, a greater number of sows at breeding centers and also by higher prices being paid for cows and heifers.

SUGAR RATION QUOTAS TO BE LOWERED 1 MARCH

LD242228 Warsaw PAP in English 2055 GMT 24 Feb 81

[Text] Warsaw, 24 Feb (PAP)--As of March 1, 1981, sugar rations under the coupon system in Poland will be lowered (?from 2) to 1-1.5 (?kilograms per) month. The basic ration of 1 kilogramme of sugar per month will be available to adults over 18 years of age, and 1.5 kilogrammes a month for children and youth under 18 and pregnant women.

Poland's sugar industry produced 1,040,000 tonnes of sugar last (?autumn) [words indistinct] on the average output in recent years. This was caused by very unfavourable weather and low sugar-beet crops.

Details of New Quotas

LD242240 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 24 Feb 81

[Text] As has already been reported, sugar will be sold in lower rations beginning 1 March. This will require new types of coupons to be introduced. Marek Wieczorek, deputy minister of domestic trade and services, told a PAP representative about the form and schedule for introducing sugar coupons and methods to be employed to prevent people from obtaining too many of them, as is happening at present.

The new principles for sugar rationing will remain in force until the end of October. One book of coupons will be issued consisting of nine monthly sections to cover the period February to October, though the February section is no longer valid. Coupons have already been collected by voivodship offices. Sugar will not be sold at commercial prices until October. New sugar coupons should be distributed before 1 March. Any allocation of sugar for February which has not been sold by the end of the month will be on sale in March. To avoid local shortages of sugar it is possible to exchange sugar coupons in any shop.

COMMENTATOR EXAMINES AGRICULTURAL PROBLEMS

LD231202 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0405 GMT 23 Feb 81

[Wladyslaw Bielski commentary]

[Text] Agriculture provides work and is the source of income for nearly 27 percent of all people employed in the national economy.

The average family in Poland spends 52 percent of its income on food, including processed food. Therefore, a speedy solution to the difficult situation in the food market is, besides housing, a strategic task influencing the elimination of social tensions.

In January this year worldwide industrial production has been estimated to be 10 percent below that in January 1980. At the same time the population's incomes have increased 18 percent. It has shown that most of the people would like to spend any additional zlotys on food but food shops are becoming empty. This is an argument for a quick and determined transfer of economic emphasis to agriculture. This is what the guidelines of the Politburo and the ZSL Supreme Committee Presidium intended to do about the key policy problems of agriculture and food.

The guidelines call for considerable deliveries this year of industrial equipment to aid agriculture, particularly small equipment and spare parts. The point is that these important decisions should be followed by concrete deeds in the factories. I read with satisfaction about the initiative of Solidarity miners to work on their Saturdays off and to earmark Saturday's output for farmers. Villages are waiting impatiently for similar initiatives.

At a minimum they are waiting for the shortages in the supply of the basic means of production to be made up. Farmers are afraid, and not only farmers, of the danger of discord between the aid program for agriculture put forth in the party guidelines and the real state of affairs in the majority of villages and parishes.

Increased coal deliveries to agriculture are to be provided this year but today in the current situation when the entire economy is barely able to make ends meet, this proposal most probably will not be met. The same applies to cement as a result of stoppages in a majority of the kilns.

Thus we need an honest view of not only agriculture's requirements, because these are known, but of industry's capacity to produce, and what must be done so that rural areas can obtain the necessary means of production as soon as possible.

Farmers are expecting real achievements. They wish to know what they can expect from industry, not in general terms, but in the following weeks since spring field work is to begin any day now. Even if the information on the current economic situation contains much bitter truth, it is better than pills, particularly if the truth is tied to information on future plans.

Farmers know that the production situation is bad and they do not know when the situation will improve. I believe the answer to these questions is the basic precept of credibility and trust.

CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION MEMBERS PROTEST GROUPS' POLICY

LD250934 Warsaw PAP in English 0204 GMT 25 Feb 81

[Text] Warsaw, 24 Feb (PAP)--Ten members of the Christian Social Association (CHSS) who began a hunger strike in Warsaw last Friday at the organization's headquarters today told journalists that their action was in protest against the "notorious violation of the fundamental principles of social life by the association's management."

They said that considerable means that remain at the disposal of the association, including the ZA I PRZECIW weekly (circulation 50,000), three monthlies, a publishing firm as well as millions of zlotys annually, "serve neither the cause of Christian community nor the cause of the country, and merely constitute a basis for career of a handful of individuals."

The protesting CHSS members demand resignation of the association's Chairman Kazimierz Morwaski and Vice-Chairman Zdzislaw Pileck. They have also rejected the [word indistinct] of the elections and decisions taken by the latest CHSS congress which took place in Wroclaw last Sunday.

"What such changes in [words indistinct]" declared the strikers, among whom there are journalists, five branch secretaries of the CHSS, [word indistinct] former member of the CHSS main board. The strikers say they represent the opinion of the member [words indistinct] regional branches of the association.

The strikers have sent letters to the Supreme Chamber of Control in which they request that appropriate [words indistinct] from what they deem as "misuse of many millions of zlotys within the association and glaring rigging of the elections to the CHSS authorities," as well as letters to the Office of Religious Affairs.

The CHSS is one of the three Christian organizations in Poland which has five deputies in the Polish Sejm. The other two organizations are Pax and Znak. According to official data it affiliates 65,000 members but the strikers maintain that some [figure indistinct] of them are sham members.

CATHOLIC DEPUTIES CHANGE SEJM DEPUTIES CLUB NAME

AU241154 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 23 Feb 81 p 2

[PAP report: "Reasons for the Change in the Name of the Znak Club"]

[Text] As reported, the Sejm deputies' club Znak has changed its name recently. Asked for the reasons for the change, Deputy Janusz Zablocki, chairman of the club, told this to the PAP Sejm correspondent:

As you know, the Sejm deputies' Catholic-social club Znak has assumed a new name: the Deputies Club PZKS (the Polish Catholic-Social Union). As members of that club we are being asked by people why the change and what is behind it. I would like to explain that the change does not denote any deviation from the club's adopted policy line which, together with all the valuable traditions of the several terms of Znak, will be continued by us. There are other reasons for the change.

The Catholic communities that have been represented by us in the Sejm have recently gained new organizational forms, thanks to the changes in the country and to current processes of renewal. Those forms are embodied in the all-Poland organization called the Polish Catholic-Social Union, which has been expected by Polish Catholics for a long time. Aside from the union, we have also set up a new periodical--the LAI [ORDER] biweekly--whose team includes a Church assistant appointed by the Polish primate.

What is the Polish Catholic-Social Union? It has defined itself as a social organization of Catholics acting independently and on their own responsibility but, at the same time, in liaison with the Polish Episcopate. The union's aim is to promote, in keeping with the Church's social principles, a broadly conceived social, patriotic and civic education of Polish Catholics and to prepare and support their constructive participation in the country's life.

The sponsors of the union are convinced that this participation, based on Christian values, has a crucial role to play in overcoming the present moral-social crisis and in intensifying the renewal of Polish life as conceived by the Polish people.

The Sejm deputies' club Znak has also subordinated itself to the Polish Catholic-Social Union when it was set up. To stress that fact, on 10 February the club decided unanimously to adopt the name of the deputies' club, PZKS. We have informed the Sejm Presidium about this change and broad sections of the public through our actions at the most recent session of the Sejm.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO JAPAN--Zdzislaw Rurarz today handed to the emperor of Japan his credentials as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Poland in Japan. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 23 Feb 81 LD]

RADIO REPORTS BREZHNEV SPEECH TO CPSU CONGRESS

AU241437 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 24 Feb 81

[Text] The 26th CPSU Congress continues its proceedings in Moscow. In the Central Committee report presented at the congress, Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev said that, generally speaking, the tasks set by the 25th CPSU Congress were successfully fulfilled. During the 10th 5-Year Plan, the country's national wealth and industrial and scientific-technological potential substantially increased; the Soviet state's defense capacity was strengthened and the Soviet people's level of culture and civilization improved; the indestructible unity between party and people has continuously strengthened and remained the source of the Soviet society's powerful force.

The report further dealt with the world situation and the international policy of the CPSU. International life, the speaker said, was primarily marked by the intense struggle between two orientations in international relations: The line to halt the arms race, strengthen peace and detente and defend sovereign rights and the sovereignty of peoples on the one hand, and on the other the line to undermine detente, increase the arms race. promote a policy of threats and interference in domestic affairs of other countries and stifle the liberation struggle.

The speaker said that in recent years the power, dynamism and prestige of the USSR and other socialist countries have continuously increased. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev then referred to developing friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and the socialist countries and discussed the proposals and initiatives made by these countries to promote detente, security, cooperation and peace in Europe and throughout the world. He also mentioned the USSR's relations with developing countries and the developed capitalist nations and dealt with the USSR's position on resolving certain present conflicts in the world.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev said that the Soviet party-state foreign policy is primarily aimed at struggling to diminish the dangers of war and to halt the arms race. In this respect, he insistently appealed for restraint in the strategic arms race and made several proposals designed to remove the danger of a nuclear war and to contribute to improving the world situation, lessen tension and create premises to secure peace, cooperation and understanding in the world.

SOVIET EMBASSY RECEPTION MARKS ARMY ANNIVERSARY

AU250850 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 24 Feb 81 p 3

[Text] On the occasion of the 63d anniversary of the Soviet Army and Navy, B.I. Minakov, USSR charge d'affaires ad interim in Bucharest, gave a reception on 23 February.

The reception was attended by Col Gen Vasile Mile, first deputy minister of national defense and chief of staff; Ghizela Vass, deputy section chief at the RCP Central Committee; Lt Gen Gheorghe Gomoiu, deputy minister of national defense and secretary of the Army Higher Political Council; Constantin Oancea, deputy minister of foreign affairs; generals, high ranking officers, and other officials.

Also present were heads of diplomatic missions accredited to our country, military, air and naval attaches and other members of the diplomatic corps.

MALITA APPOINTED REPRESENTATIVE TO UN GENEVA

AU242117 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1850 GMT 24 Feb 81

[Text] Bucharest, 24 Feb (AGERPRES)--Under presidential decree, Ambassador Mircea Malita was appointed Romania's permanent representative to the United Nations Office and UN specialized agencies in Geneva to replace Constantin Ene who was recalled to the central of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

BELGRADE RADIO ASSESSES POINTS IN BREZHNEV SPEECH

AU242140 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 24 Feb 81

[Text] Foreign delegations and foreign observers stress as especially significant Leonid Brezhnev's assessment that a number of socialist countries have varied experiences in organizing production, in management and in solving economic problems. They point out the appeal addressed to the Soviet party to study the experiences of fraternal countries and use them more.

Great attention is paid to the view that the forms, methods and ways of the socialist revolution, in any of the existing socialist countries, were not a mechanical repetition of foreign experience. Leonid Brezhnev spoke about Yugoslav-Soviet relations, and pointed out that the cooperation between the two countries is advancing in many fields. The head of the Soviet party remarked that the agreed principles and agreements are a good foundation for the further advancement of cooperation. He added that there are deep roots for Yugoslav-Soviet friendship.

U.S. REACTION TO BREZHNEV SUMMIT PROPOSAL NOTED

LD241334 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1136 GMT 24 Feb 81

[Text] Washington, 24 Feb (TANJUG)--The U.S. State Department has announced that Leonid Brezhnev's proposal made at the congress of the Soviet Communist Party on a meeting with President Reagan is being considered. The State Department's press spokesman William Dyess said that the proposal was interesting, that the U.S. would consult the other members of the Western alliance and that a reply would be sent to Moscow in due time. Dyess also said it was too early to say whether the Soviet leader's proposal was "positive." However, he did not wish to make a more definite assessment of the Moscow proposal or express the U.S. stand on a possibility of renewing talks on detente with the Soviet Union.

FRANCE'S CHABAN-DELMAS MEETS OFFICIALS FOR TALKS

Meeting With Djuranovic

LD242200 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1746 GMT 24 Feb 81

[Text] Belgrade, 24 Feb (TANJUG)--Veselin Djuranovic, council president of Yugoslavia's Federal Executive Council, and Jacques Chaban-Delmas, president of France's National Assembly, asserted today that there was a stable and lasting upward line in the development of all-round cooperation between Yugoslavia and France. Frequent contacts between the two countries' high-ranking representatives and their traditional spirit of understanding, mutual appreciation and respect for the interests of both sides contribute to a great extent to this.

In the talk, emphasis was laid on the importance of the two countries' efforts to develop and enlarge their economic cooperation on long-term and durable foundations and emphasis was laid on the need to pay still more attention to cut down Yugoslavia's deficit in trade with France.

While interchanging opions on the world situation, both sides expressed their concern over a grave worsening in the international political atmosphere and relations because of a slowdown in the process of detente and the stepped-up arms race. They emphasized the importance of a need for efforts by the whole international community to stop the process of worsening in the international political atmosphere and relations, and to renew the policy of tension-easing, understanding and cooperation as a universal democratic process.

With this context, the interest in a success of the Madrid meeting on security and cooperation in Europe and in safeguarding the essence and spirit of Helsinki was particularly expressed.

Special attention was paid to the world's economic problems and the need to open global negotiations on settling these questions.

Talk With Vrhovec

LD242218 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1920 GMT 24 Feb 81

[Text] Belgrade, 24 Feb (TANJUG)--Jacques Chaban-Delmas, president of France's National Assembly, met today with Josip Vrhovec, Yugoslavia's federal secretary for foreign affairs.

In the ensuing cordial and friendly talk, both sides made a positive evaluation of the development of bilateral relations and cooperation between the two countries. Opinions on current international questions were also exchanged. In doing so, attention was drawn to the need to overcome the present unfavorable situation in the world and step up the settling of crises and open problems with which the international community is faced. The importance both countries attach to the Madrid meeting of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe was emphasized.

Meeting With Ljubicic

LD251128 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1018 GMT 25 Feb 81

[Text] Belgrade, 25 Feb (TANJUG)--Jacques Chaban-Delmas, president of the French National Assembly, (?this morning) visited the Federal Secretariat for National Defense where we had talks with Army Gen Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary of national defense, on bilateral relations and cooperation between the two countries. The conversation took place in a friendly and (?cordial) atmosphere. Joze Bozic, president of the Committee for Internal Affairs of the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly; French Ambassador Yves Pagniez; Col Gen Dzemil Sarac, under secretary in the Federal Secretariat for National Defense, and Rear Adm Zvonimir Kostic were also present. The president of the French National Assembly also visited the Marshal Tito center of high military schools where he was briefed on Yugoslavia's concept of all-people's defense.

MONTENEGRIN COOPERATION WITH ALBANIA DISCUSSED

LD242136 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1401 GMT 24 Feb 81

[Excerpt] Titograd, 24 Feb (TANJUG)--In discussing cooperation between the SFRY and the neighboring countries and Montenegro's share in this cooperation, at its session today the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Montenegrin (chaired by Veljko Milatovic) noted that progress has been made in developing cooperation.

In the assessment of the Presidency a significant contribution to this development of relations was provided by the republics and autonomous provinces which, within the framework of Yugoslavia's unified foreign policy, developed broad and intensive cooperation with the neighboring countries. It was noted that Montenegro too is making a contribution to an all-round and intensive development of relations with the neighboring countries and that in so doing it pays particular attention to the development of cooperation with its nearest neighbors, Italy and Albania.

It was stressed that relations with Albania, with which there has been recently a positive development of cooperation, have to be nurtured with particular care so that a firm basis can be established for broad and lasting cooperation. Because of its geographic, historic and other conditions Montenegro has in this respect heightened interests, commitments and responsibilities.

The Presidency pointed out the need for the republican Council for Relations with Foreign Countries and the Montenegrin Executive Council to work out all the aspects of relations and cooperation between this republic and Albania and to propose concrete programs according to individual areas for a long-term approach and activity by Montenegro.

Such programs, it was assessed, could contribute to a better and more efficient discharge of tasks, and would restrict the possibility of a haphazard, uncoordinated and disorganized approach. During the discussion special reference was made to the importance of the realization of the agreement and the project with Albania concerning the construction of the Titograd-Shkoder railway line and the regulation of Lake Skadar and of the Drim and Bojane rivers. As a result of the regulation of Lake Skadar Montenegro should acquire about 12,000 hectares of most fertile, cultivable land, and with the completion of the railway line between Titograd and Shkoder, estimated to take place in 1983, Albania will establish its transportation link with Europe.

The Presidency today adopted an orientation program for its work for the period between January 1981 and May 1982 and discussed some questions in connection with the preparations of the exposition "Days of Montenegrin Culture" in the USSR.

TECHNICIAN GETS JAIL TERM FOR 'ENEMY PROPAGANDA'

LD241955 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1855 GMT 24 Feb 81

[Text] Slavonska Pozega 24 Feb (TANJUG)--The council of the district court in Slavonska Pozega, under the chairmanship of Judge Zvonimir Rakunic, sentenced Hrvcje Mihaljevic, a 50-year old industrial technician from Slavonska Pozega, to 3 years imprisonment today for the crime of enemy propaganda. From 1975 onwards the accused, who was working temporarily in Hanover (FRG), came into contact with an emigre organization which portrayed socio-political events in our country in a (?disloyal) way. Hrvoje Mihaljevic wrote articles of a hostile nature and published them in the journal NOVA HRVATSKA. In cooperation with members of the emigre organization he sent propaganda material of a hostile nature to various addresses in Slavonska Pozega and Nova Gradiska during 1978 and 1979 and during a visit to the country he left propaganda material in post boxes and other places.

PUBLIC PROSECUTORS TO PROSECUTE PRICE OFFENDERS

AU241328 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 21 Feb 81 p 1

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 20 Feb (TANJUG)--In the future, public prosectuors will no longer consider illegal price increases of over 30 percent as an offense, but as a criminal act. This also means that the punishment for current and future "galloping" prices will be stricter. For, if the current price increases are not halted--even it it involves stern measures and without taking into account any real, or alleged, objective circumstances on the basis of which work organizations increase prices--the standard of living and the social situation in general will be seriously affected. As was concluded at today's meeting of the federal public prosecutor with the republican and provincial public prosecutors--which was attended by Gojko Ubiparip, vice president of the Federal Executive Council; Anton Polajner, president of the Federal Community for Prices; and the chief federal market and foreign exchange inspectors--it is expected that all public prosecutors in the country will prosecute even more strictly for illegal price increases.

In preventing excessive and uncontrolled increases in prices (most frequently through violation of law and accords), the public prosecutors will continue with the present repressive activity. The past periodic tolerance of the exceptionally difficult circumstances under which certain work organizations operate will not be taken into consideration in the future. "Our task is to carry out as consistently as possible our part of the obligations in the social activity that was initiated by the LCY Central Committee in the price field," stressed Federal Public Prosecutor Vuko Goze-Gucetic.